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Tuesday,
27th September, 1955

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 27th September, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-US Air Agreement

*2187. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 286 on the 28th February, 1955 and state :

(a) whether any agreement has since been arrived at between the Governments of India and the United States for the operation of U. S. Commercial planes in India; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know why it has taken the Government of India so long to arrive at an agreement with the U. S. A. (*An hon. Member* : It has not been arrived at) because the talk about the agreement has been going on for a pretty long time?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The hon. Member very well knows that we had to give them notice of termination of the agreement that existed. That agreement was of the Bermuda type which did not predetermine the frequencies of the airlines and that was affecting very severely and prejudicially our own traffic rights. We therefore had to terminate that agreement, and in place of that temporary authorisations had been given to them to run two services per week per airline.

Shri D. C. Sharma : What kind of reciprocity has been offered by the U. S.A. for the two services per week which have been offered to them by our Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Our services do not go to the U. S. A. at the moment.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : May I know under what terms this temporary arrangement has been arrived at between the U. S. A. and India and how long it will continue?

Shri Raj Bahadur : At present it has been arrived at for one year, subject of course to further negotiations and settlement.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत अमरीकी हवाई यातायात के सम्बन्ध में जो समझौता होना है उसमें हमारी ऐसी कौन कौन सी शर्तें हैं जो उनको स्वीकार नहीं हैं और उनकी ऐसी कौन कौन सी शर्तें ह जो हमें स्वीकार नहीं हैं? उस समझौते के होने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक हमारे हितों का प्रश्न है, जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया, वे कितनी ही बिना गिनती की सरविसेज ला सकते थे और जिसे फिफ्थ फ़ीडम ट्रेफिक कहा जाता है उसे भी ले सकते थे । इन दोनों कारणों से हमें नुकसान पहुंचता था । इसलिये वह मुआहिदा हमको रद्द करना पड़ा और उसके बदले में आर्जी तौर पर एक साल के लिये एक समझौता कर लिया जिसके मुताबिक उनकी सरविसेज यहां आती रहेंगी और दोनों सरविसेज को दो दो frequencies का मौका दिया गया है ।

Ahmedabad-Kalol Line

*2188. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far on the doubling of the track between Ahmedabad-Kalol on the Western Railway; and

(b) the amount spent on it so far ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) The overall up-to-date physical progress of the work is 40 per cent.

(b) Rs. 20·82 lakhs approximately.

Shri Dabhi : May I know when this work is likely to be completed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : By March 1956.

Mineral Springs

*2189. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report containing the views of the two Russian Experts in connection with the examination of mineral springs has been duly scrutinised and considered by Government;

(b) if so, whether any spas will be established in this country; and

(c) what are the main recommendations of the Experts?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) to (c). The report embodying the provisional recommendations of the experts, prepared by the Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Health, who had accompanied them to the springs at Rajghir and Sohna, is under consideration. Certain material regarding other mineral springs in India asked for by the Russian experts has been sent and more detailed information is being collected. The final recommendations of the Russian experts regarding the possibility of establishing spas at some of the springs will be sent to the Government of India after they have studied the details.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know under which scheme these experts came to India and visited these places?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : It is not under any particular scheme. They were just asked to come and examine this question and they came; they were just invited.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know why only Russian experts were invited? Is it a fact that there are so many springs in Russia which are utilised for medicinal purposes?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : It is true, because in the Soviet Union there are many mineral springs which are utilised for medicinal purposes. That is why Russian experts were invited.

Tele-Communication Services

*2190. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the probable dates by which the Direct Radiophoto and Tele-communication services with Japan, Burma and Iran are expected to be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 16].

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know the names of the other countries with which India has direct radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radiophoto services?

Shri Raj Bahadur : At present we have got radiotelegraph service with the following countries, namely, United Kingdom, Australia, China, U. S. A., Afghanistan, Japan, Indonesia, U. S. S. R., Thailand, Indo-China, Poland and Yugoslavia.

We have radiotelephone services with the following countries, namely, United Kingdom, Indonesia, Egypt, Iran, Japan, East Africa, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Bahrein, Malaya, Aden, China, Burma, U. S. S. R., Poland and Yugoslavia.

We have got radiophoto service with the United Kingdom, U. S. A., China and U. S. S. R.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether there is any programme to expand this radiotelephone service?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Yes, we have got a programme, but it has not been finalised.

Shri C. D. Pande : May I know if Government have any proposals to give this radiophoto service within the country itself, say, between Bombay and Calcutta or Bombay and Delhi or Bombay and Madras—like that?

Shri Raj Bahadur : If there is demand, we shall consider that. This thing is arranged by the Overseas Communication Service. That may come under the Indian Telegraphs.

Shri S. N. Das : What are the factors taken into consideration before opening these services to any country?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Traffic potential is examined, and we get an assessment of that from the number of telegrams and the number of messages exchanged between the two countries. Then, the demands of the press the state of the relations with those countries—all these factors are taken into consideration and the link is opened.

स्थानीय निकाय

*२१९१. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्थानीय निकायों को समाप्त करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर): (क) ऐसा कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार को पता है कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में वहां की सरकारें डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों को जो अधिकार मिले हुये हैं उनको धीरे धीरे कम कर रही है, तथा राजस्थान और उड़ीसा में यह प्रस्ताव हो रहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों को हटा दिया जाय ? तो क्या सरकार इसके लिये कोई खास आदेश देगी ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : That may be true. But it is the concern of the State Government, and we are not competent to issue instructions as regards the abolition of the district boards.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार को पता है कि डिमाक्रेसी का ट्रेनिंग ग्राऊंड डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड है !

Mr. Speaker : Order order. I am going to the next question.

Employment Exchanges

*2192. **Shri Ibrahim** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the criteria followed by the Employment Exchanges in selecting names from amongst the persons registered with them for a particular post, in case introductory cards are not issued to all persons with requisite qualifications?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : The Employment Exchanges select names in accordance with the priorities laid down by Government of India and seniority among equally qualified candidates. Only a small number of persons are required to be submitted against each vacancy. The present orders are—

(a) In the case of vacancies for unskilled workers, the number of submissions should be—

For 1 to 4 vacancies.	4 time the number of vacancies.
For 5 and above vacancies	3 times the number of vacancies.

(b) In the cases of other vacancies, the number of submissions should be—

1 or 2	7 times the number of vacancies.
3 or 4	5 times the number of vacancies.
5 & above	4 times the number of vacancies.

Shri Ibrahim : May I know the number of employment exchanges in the country and the recurring expenditure over them?

Shri Abid Ali : There are 129 employment exchanges and the recurring expenditure is about Rs. 36 lakhs a year.

Shri Ibrahim : May I know whether the employment exchange officials follow the pick-and-choose policy in forwarding the names of registered persons for employment ?

Shri Abid Ali : No, they have to follow the instructions that have been issued to them in this behalf, and they do so.

Shri Jaipal Singh : In the case of duplicate exchanges as at Jamshedpur, where the steel company have their own employment exchange and the Government their own, how is the priority given? Is it that when the steel company cannot get persons, then they go to the Government exchange, or is it the other way round?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : As far as private employers are concerned there is no obligation on them to have recourse only through employment exchanges. As far as government and semi-government employers are concerned they have to recruit people who are sent by the employment exchanges. As regards Jamshedpur, well, it is the choice of the employers either to get the workers from the Government exchanges or from its own private exchanges.

Removal of Alarm Chain Apparatus

***2193. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have removed alarm chain apparatus from some trains on the North-Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off on six trains on the Katihar-barauni section of the Muzaffarpur Region of the N. E. Railway.

(b) Due to frequent misuse of this means of communication by passengers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Could we know what provisions are there for the travelling public after the removal of this safety device to save themselves from anti-social elements and other undesirable persons travelling in trains?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : the hon. Member would appreciate that the Railway Ministry is in a very difficult position. If we do not run the train to correct timings, we are criticised in Parliament and elsewhere; if we remove the chains, then also the hon. Member criticises us. So I think the best thing is to see that this evil of pulling chains is eliminated by the efforts of the hon. Member and others.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Could the hon. Parliamentary Secretary tell us if there is any provision in the railway rules to prosecute those who are criminals, instead of punishing everyone who travels in the train?

Mr. Speaker : He is entering into an argument.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know if Government have examined this question, that the report of chain pulling sent to the higher authorities is exaggerated, and this is done to cover up other reasons for late running of trains?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. These are all arguments. He may ask for information.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether Government have received any report from that region as to whether the pulling of alarm chains has decreased since the introduction of this measure?

Shri C. D. Pande : The chain is not there. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether the running of trains to scheduled time has improved due to the removal of the alarm chains?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : This is a very recent measure that we have adopted, and I am sure that in course of time the running of trains would improve.

Some hon. Members *rose* —

Mr. Speaker : We will go to the next question.

Shri B. N. Misra : May I put a supplementary question? My name is linked up with the questioner's name.

Mr. Speaker : In my copy here, the hon. Member's name is not linked up. Otherwise, I would have called him.

Shri B. N. Misra : I can prove that it is so.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. We will go to the next question.

Travelling on Roofs

***2194. Pandit D. N. Tiwary :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of deaths occasioned by the traveling of passengers on roofs of trains since March, 1955, on the North Eastern Railway?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : Nil upto 15-9-1955.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether Government have received any complaint about passengers travelling on roofs being hurt by the overbridges at stations?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Occasionally this thing comes to the notice of Government, especially when there is a mela season or when there is rush of marriages. Travelling on the roofs of trains is prohibited by law.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether any prosecutions have been launched for travelling on roofs on trains within these six months?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : We take a lenient view of it.

Shri M. D. Joshi : From the previous question and the present question, it appears that these antics occur only on the North Eastern Railway. What catgories of passengers are in the habit of indulging in these antics?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is true that there is shortage of coaching stock on the North Ea stern Railway, and it is inevitable that on some occasions, there should be travelling on roofs. We are

trying our very best to see that everything that is humanly possible is done to put more rolling stock and coaching stock on the line there. Also, we increased the number of bogies which can be attached to each train; up to 15 to 16 bogies, we have allowed per train. So we are doing whatever is possible.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether Government are aware that on the Chapra-Masarak line—the branch line —travelling on roofs is very common, and there are less number of trains also so that there is rush, necessitating travelling on roofs?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri) : May be so. But the hon. Member should cooperate with us in the matter. I do not think this can be prevented by taking action against those who travel on roofs, because the number is sometimes very large. I do not know whether the hon. Member has ever issued any statement appealing to the people that they should indulge in such practice. I would very much like him to do so and we will play our own part.

Shri Jaipal Singh *rose*—

Mr. Speaker : Let us not enter into arguments. Next question.

Foreign Mails

*2196. **Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff attached to Foreign Mail Section in Bombay refused to do overtime work resulting in foreign mails being piled up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to see that the mails are not held up and are despatched to their destination in time according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Certain staff excluding Class IV staff did not volunteer for over time duty during the period 29th June, 1955 to 25th July, 1955. It however, did not result in mails being unduly piled up as prompt steps to clear the mails by alternative methods were taken.

(b) The staff concerned were alleged to be apprehensive that their rates of overtime allowance were being reduced. This has not in fact occurred.

(c) The staff are performing overtime duty and normal conditions have since been restored.

Shri Gidwani : Is it a fact that the extra allowance paid to the clerks was stopped?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The apprehension arose out of an interpretation of the rules pertaining to overtime allowance. For the pre-1931 employees, there was one rate of overtime allowance which was higher than that allowed for the post-1931 entrants. But since 1950, all were getting the allowance on the pre-1931 scale. Later on, there was some different interpretation put by the Auditor-General, but then we approached the Ministry of Finance and ultimately everything has been settled, and now there is no dispute about this overtime allowance.

Shri Gidwani : Do I understand that the original rate has been restored?

Shri Raj Bahadur : It was never denied or refused.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : The hon. Minister stated that alternative arrangements were made to clear up the arrears. May I know what are they?

Shri Raj Bahadur : They were many. I can recount them, but it will take 4 to 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker : We will go to the nest question.

Forge Tickets

*2197. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons, if any, arrested for selling forged tickets during the period from the 1st January to the 31st August, 1955, Zone-wise;

(b) whether some railway employees were also amongst them; and

(c) the total amount involved?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee : How much time will it take?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : We cannot answer that because investigations are being carried out by the police.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether Government have received any complaint or any information that the railway employees are involved in this?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The matter is still under investigation but we have received information that according to the statement of the persons arrested, some railway employees of the Howrah Printing Press are implicated.

हवाई मार्गों में परिवर्तन

*२१९८. **श्री आर० एस० तिवारी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा यात्रा की सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से इलाहाबाद के लिये मार्ग ग्वालियर हो कर निश्चित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रास्ते में पड़ने वाले विन्ध्य प्रदेश के हवाई अड्डों पर भी विमान रुकेंगे ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). इलाहाबाद के लिये वायु-मार्ग ग्वालियर हो कर अथवा किसी दूसरे स्थान से हो कर जाये, अभी तो ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है ।

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि यह मार्ग इतना सीधा है कि जो अभी मौजूदा मार्ग है, उससे बहुत छोटा है और इसके मार्ग में वह प्रान्त पड़ता है कि जहां यातायात का कोई साधन नहीं है और क्या सरकार ने इसको वायु मार्ग बनाने के बारे में सोचा है और विचार क्या है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : केवल वायु मार्ग सीधा होने से काम नहीं चलता, वायु मार्ग तो हर जगह के लिये सीधा होता है। जो आवश्यक बात होती है वह यह है कि यात्रियों की संख्या वहां से जो उपलब्ध होती है, वह पर्याप्त है अथवा नहीं, अगर पर्याप्त होती है तब तो हम हवाई जहाज को उधर हो कर ले जाते हैं वरना नहीं ।

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : जब कोई यातायात नहीं है तो उसके लिये पर्याप्त की तो कोई बात ही नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Next Question.

North-Eastern Railway

*2199. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some delay in the disposal of work especially when the Head Office of the North-Eastern Railway is located at Gorakhpur and some of its branches are located at Calcutta; and

(b) whether this arrangement is causing any inconvenience and loss to the public?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, there is some inconvenience to the public on account of delay in settlement of claims and refund of fares, freights etc. There is, however, no loss to the claimants and the public owing to the offices being situated at two distant places.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : In view of the reply given just now, is there any proposal under consideration for shifting the branch offices from Calcutta to other places which are connected by any railway?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri) : That is so. The claims offices in Calcutta are being transferred to Gorakhpur.

रेलवे भ्रष्टाचार जांच समिति

*२२००. **श्री एम० एस० द्विवेदी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे भ्रष्टाचार जांच समिति की किन किन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विभाग को किस प्रकार से पुनर्गठित करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान उस बयान की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जो तारांकित प्रश्न १७८४ के उत्तर में १४-९-५५ को सभा-पटल पर रखा गया था । कमेटी की दूसरी

सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिन में रेलवे के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी संगठनों (Anti-corruption organisations) को मजबूत करने का सुझाव भी शामिल है।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रतिवेदन सभा-पटल पर रक्खा जायगा या नहीं और इस पर सभा द्वारा विचार करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कोई कोशिश की है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : जी हां, यह लाइब्रेरी में रक्खा हुआ है और जो माननीय सदस्य चाहें वह इसकी कापी ले सकते हैं।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सिफारिशें अभी तक नहीं मानी गई या जिन पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका उनके लिये क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : फ़ौरन तो सब पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता, करीब १५३ के सिफारिशें हैं जिन में से हम ५९ पर विचार कर चुके हैं, बाकी पर भी विचार किया जायगा।

श्री० एम० एल० द्विवेदी : उन पर जल्दी से जल्दी कब से अमल करना शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : अपनी जान में तो हमने बहुत जल्दी की है, मैं समझता हूं कि आपको कुछ इत्मीनान रखना चाहिये।

Muzaffarpore Railway Station

*2201. **Shri L. N. Mishra** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of adequate accommodation at Muzaffarpore Station yard of the North Eastern Railway, wagons meant for Muzaffarpore and onward destination are detained at some other Station and it causes delay in transit; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to provide more accommodation and adequate facilities for the increased traffic, remodelling of the station yard has been sanctioned and work is expected to be taken in hand shortly.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know what is the capacity of the station and the percentage of wagons meant for this station which cannot be handled ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : At present it can take or handle 200 wagons a day. We find that this is insufficient and we are expanding the capacity to 300 wagons a day.

Shri L. N. Mishra : Have the authorities received any complaint that the parcels meant for North Bihar which have to pass *via* Muzaffarpur take unduly long in transit; if so, what is the reason for the same ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is true that owing to the limited yard capacity, some of the parcel trains and wagons carrying goods have to be detrained. Through goods-trains have to be detrained for as long as 10 hours and other wagons have been detrained on occasions for about 27 hours. These are unavoidable delays which are attempted to be eliminated in future.

Shri L. N. Mishra : They have been delayed not for hours. The parcels from Dighaghat and Mahendraghat which have to cover only 100 miles for Darbhanga take 3 to 4 weeks ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : That is not within our knowledge. If the hon. Member would bring specific cases to our knowledge, we will consider it.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I inform the hon. Minister that a type-writer intended for my own use took 6 weeks to come from Patna to Nirmali ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order; we go to the next question.

Control on Foodgrains

*2202. **Shri Sanganna** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government for reimposing control on foodgrains in Orissa due to abnormal rise of prices of food-stuffs caused by successive drought; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna : May I know what is the present position of the State of Orissa in view of the successive droughts and the devastating floods in the State?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : So far as the drought years are concerned, it is too early to say. But the present food position is, that we are able to cope with the situation except for some areas where the communications have been dislocated and foodgrains can be carried only by headloads. We have allotted 93,000 tons and we are running special trains from all directions, from Madras side and Bengal side,—and every day about 1000 tons are being carried.

Shri Sanganna : May I know what is the selling price per maund of rice and paddy and whether it is within the purchasing capacity of the ordinary consumers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Rice is being distributed in different areas at very concessional prices and we are taking into account the purchasing power of the masses in the affected areas.

Shri Nanadas : May I know whether the Government of India's contribution to Orissa in connection with drought and flood includes sale of foodgrains at subsidised rates?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Yes, Sir.

Industrial Disputes

*2204. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labour disputes referred to the Industrial Tribunal in Hyderabad State during 1953 and 1954; and

(b) whether the decisions given by them have been fully implemented by the respective industries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) and (b). No dispute in any Central sphere undertaking situated in Hyderabad State was referred by the Central Government to a tribunal for adjudication during 1953 and 1954. The Central Government have no information about the Labour disputes falling in the State sphere.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav : May I know if there is any proposal to have an Appellate Tribunal there also?

Shri Abid Ali : There are not very many appeals from Hyderabad State pending before the Appellate Tribunal.

सड़कों का राजपथ के रूप में परिवर्तन

*२२०५. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि पहाड़ी कबाइली क्षेत्र में अम्बिकापुर और जगदलपुर अथवा रायपुर के बीच की सड़क को राजपथ घोषित कर दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में क्या निर्णय हुआ ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) रायपुर से होते हुये जगदलपुर से सरायपल्ली तक पहले ही एक राजपथ (National Highway) का मार्ग है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही में यह सुझाव दिया है कि अम्बिकापुर से होते हुये सरायपल्ली से डालटनगंज तक का मार्ग भी राजपथ में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि यदि भविष्य में किसी भी समय वर्तमान राजपथ को बढ़ाये जाने का फैसला किया गया तो उनके सुझाव पर विचार किया जायगा ।

श्री जांगडे : क्या सरकार न यह ज्ञात किया है कि जिन कारणों या आधारों पर सड़क का राष्ट्रीय राजपथ माना जाना सम्भव होता है उन में से कोई कारण उन पर लागू हो सकते हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस वक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है कि जो राजपथ वहां मौजूद हैं उनको और भी बढ़ाया जाय, यही कारण है ।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या सरकार ने यह ज्ञात किया है कि छोटा नागपुर के चिरमिरी सरगोजा से जगदलपुर के बीच छ या सात

सौ मील तक का यातायात का कोई साधन नहीं है, न रेल है, न सड़कें हैं, इसलिये इस राजपथ को हाथ में लेना बहुत जरूरी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : सड़कें बनाना रियासतों का काम है और यह उन्हीं की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य अपनी रियासत की हुकूमत से भी इस मामले में कोई हरकत करायेंगे।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि इस क्षत्र में इतनी बड़ी बड़ी नदियां पड़ती हैं कि जिन पर पुल बनाने में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना है जिसे कि राज्य सरकार वहन नहीं कर सकती ? इसलिये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोशिश करेगी कि इसको राष्ट्रीय राजपथ मान कर अपने हाथ में ले ले ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : पहले तो इस पर प्रदेश की सरकार गौर करे कि वह पुलों को बना सकती है या नहीं, फिर वह भारत सरकार को लिख तो हम उसको कुछ मदद करने की बात सोच सकते हैं।

Shri Jaipal Singh : Is it a fact that in the Second Five Year Plan a proposal has been made to have a National Highway from Mirzapur to Ambikapur and Ambikapur to Raipur and onwards to Jagdalpur ?

Shri L. B. Shastri : The whole thing is still under consideration.

Staff Benefit Fund

***2206. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for raising the contribution from Railway Revenues to the Staff Benefit Fund has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the additional amount set apart; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes.

(b) No additional amount has been set apart as such, but the *per capita* contribution from Railway Revenues to the Staff Benefit Fund, on each Railway has been raised from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/- for three years from 1-4-55.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know, in view of the increased *per capita* contribution, whether there will be an increase in the compassionate grant given to those employees who suffer from tuberculosis ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : This fund is for the benefit of the railway employees, for their recreation and also for those who have retired and are in a miserable condition. The amount to be given will depend on the individual circumstances of each case.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know what is the total amount for 1955-56 ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I do not have the exact figures with me now.

Shri V. P. Nayar : The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that the *per capita* contribution has been raised from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/-. May I know whether it is not a fact that before Re. 1/-, it was Rs. 3 and may I also know when this Rs. 3/- at least will be restored ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri) : Formerly, it was Rs. 3/-; then it was reduced to Re. 1/- and we have now raised it to Rs. 2/-.

Mr. Speaker : It does not add anything to the information given by the hon. Member. The question is whether it is now proposed to raise it to Rs. 3/-

Shri L. B. Shastri : We have recently raised it to Rs. 2/-, —only a few months back—and we do not propose to make any further increase just now.

Malaria Control Unit in West Bengal

***2209. Shri N. B. Chowdhury** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the programme of Malaria Control Unit in West Bengal and the amount proposed to be spent there during the year 1955-56 ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : Under the National Malaria Control Programme 22 malaria control units have been allotted to the State of West Bengal, out of which sixteen are in operation. The remaining six units will start functioning on receipt of supplies and equipment

and transport which are under procurement. The total amount proposed to be spent on the programme during 1955-56 is estimated to be Rs. 80,77,000 (Rs. 41,59,000/- on account of supplies etc. by the Central Government and Rs. 39,18,000/- on account of operational cost etc. by the State Government).

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : In view of the fact that the incidence of malaria has increased very much this year, after two years' respite, may I know whether Government propose to further strengthen the malaria control units in West Bengal?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Of the 22 units I just mentioned, 16 were allotted prviously and only three months back six fresh units were allotted. If the State Government asks for more, we are prepared to give more.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether Government are aware that there is widespread complaint about the quality of the D.D.T., that it is being adulterated to a great extent and does not control the spread of mosquitoes as before in the first year ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : I have no information to that effect.

Shri B. S. Murthy : The hon. Deputy Minister said that 22 units have been allotted and 16 units only have been working. May I know why the other units have not been working ? Is it due to lack of interest on the part of the Government ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. He did not follow the answer. Out of the 22, 16 were previously working and 6 were recently added. That was the answer.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know how many times D. D. T. is spread during the year ? Is it once or twice ? If it is twice, may I know whether it is spread throughout the State or only in certain parts of the State ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Wherever the units are working, the D.D.T. is being sprayed. As to the number of times it is sprayed, I require noitce.

Air Travel Fares

***2210. Shri Kajrolkar :** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the air fares in respect of the night and day services have been equated ; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring the passenger fares on night air services at par with the first class Railway fares ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The fare by the night service is equal to the fare by the day service on the Nagpur—Madras and Nagpur—Delhi sectors. For the other sectors the night fare is roughly 10 per cent lower than the day fare.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

Shri Kajrolkar : Is it not a fact that most of the seats on the night planes go vacant ? If so, will it not be reasonable to reduce night flying fares in order to increase the revenue of the Indian Airlines Corporation substantially ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The seats by the night air services are heavily booked. As a matter of fact, we find it difficult to cope with the demand for bookings.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I enquire what effect the recent increase in fares has had on the passenger earnings ? Has Government any information in this regard ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : That has not at all been reflected in the traffic figures. As a matter of fact, there is no deflection in the traffic, one way or the other.

Shri C. D. Pande : Do Government realise that on the whole, both on the day services and on the night services, the air fares are very excessive ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : They are not excessive as compared to the fares in other countries and basically also.

सर्किल के मुख्याधिकारियों का सम्मेलन

***२२११. श्री के० सी० सोधिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) २६ सितम्बर, १९५४ को हुये मुख्याधिकारियों के सम्मेलन में निश्चित की गई वे प्रमुख योजनायें क्या हैं जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलत की जाने के लिये, सर्किलों के मुख्याधिकारियों द्वारा भेजी गई हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन योजनाओं के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया

है ; यदि हां , तो उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इस सम्मेलन द्वारा कोई मुख्य योजनायें निश्चित नहीं की गई थीं । फिर भी, इस सम्मेलन में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया गया था, जिन पर अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

श्री के० सो० सोधिया : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह सम्मेलन किस लिये बुलाया गया था ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह सम्मेलन हर वर्ष बुलाया जाता है । इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह होता है कि जो कुछ प्रगति हो रही है और जो विकास भारतीय डाक तार विभाग ने किया है उस पर दृष्टिपात किया जाये और आगे के लिये निर्णय किये जायें ।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वह कौन कौन सी सिफारिशें हैं जिन पर विचार हो रहा है ?

श्री राजबहादुर : मैंने निवेदन किया, इस सम्मेलन म जो पिछले साल के अनुभव होते ह उनको देखा जाता है और मुख्य रूप से प्रस्ताव पास नहीं किये जाते ।

Safety Measures for Air Travel

*2212. **Shri N. M. Lingam** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Committee of the Air Passengers' Association of India has made any representation to Government regarding the need for greater safety measures for air travel in India ;

(b) if so, the specific proposals made thereon ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on these proposals ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the required information. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 17].

Shri N. M. Lingam : With reference to the number of forced landings due to engine failures developed during flight, Government says that such cases are fully investigated by the Civil Aviation Department. May I know how, if the Civil Aviation Department is as vigilant as it is stated to be, the incidence of forced landings has increased ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I cannot say that the incidents of forced landings has increased. As a matter of fact, the other day I gave the figures in respect of a particular period and from them it will be apparent that the number has not increased.

Shri N. M. Lingam : The Pilots' Association has drawn attention to the fact that there is no radar equipment in Madras as in the case of Bombay and Calcutta. The Pilots' Association has also drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that minimum safety measures are absent in some of the airports where there is heavy air traffic, particularly in Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and Nepal. They have complained that surface conditions are bad ; there are obstructions like telegraph wires and trees which are not removed. May I now the steps taken by Government to have better airports ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The Director-General of Civil Aviation is responsible for the improvement of facilities for navigation and communication at airports and he is constantly looking about it. The level and extent of improvement depends upon the traffic requirements and the importance of the airport. From that point of view, the amount of importance that is there for Bombay and Calcutta is not there for Madras.

Shri Joachim Alva : Is it true that some senior captains have actually sat for the Second Class Navigation examination and hopelessly failed ? What is Government going to to do in regard to the international standard ? If the international standard is rigidly applied, will not these captains and many more pilots be hit hard and will have to go without a licence ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : So far as I know, it is not correct to say that our crew that appeared in the examination failed miserably. They might have failed to succeed in their first attempt, but they are eligible to appear once again and pass.

Shri N. M. Lingam : One of the causes according to the Air Passengers

Association, that contributes to accidents is the uneasiness of crew and the people in the employ of the Indian Airlines Corporation with regard to their service conditions. May I know why Government have not finalised the pay scales of the pilots in the Indian Air lines Corporation and when do they propose to do it ?

Mr. Speaker : I am afraid the hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the question.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : I should like to answer that question. In the first place, there is no uneasiness among the staff. As I said a few days back, we have come to a settlement with all the employees—the general employees, the engineers and the radio officers—and it is gratifying that they have passed resolutions in their respective associations expressing their satisfaction at the terms and conditions of service that have been mutually agreed upon between the employees and the Corporation. There is one point outstanding as regards the pilots. As I said a few days back in this House, they have pitched their demand very high in that respect and I regard their demand to be unreasonable. If they propose some reasonable thing, that will be considered and given effect to. I again reiterate that there is no uneasiness among the staff of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

Compensation to Air Companies

*2216. **Shri M. L. Agrawal :** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any of the former Air Companies presented inflated claims at the time of their Nationalisation ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). As required under the Air Corporations Act, 1953, the companies submitted statements showng the value of their assets and declaring their liabilities. As a result of examination of the statements by the Compensation Audit Team and subsequent discussions with representatives of the companies, it was possible to effect reductions in the value of the assets in the case of all the companies.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : What is the total number of claims and what is the amount paid ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I will have to give a long list of figures ; I have got them here. Shall I read them ?

Mr. Speaker He wants only the totals.

Shri Raj Bahadur : The total for all the companies put together will have to be found out by adding these figures.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the news published in the Press about these companies having submitted inflated claims and having got away with much more than what they deserve ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : It is common experience that whenever a claim is made, it is mostly higher than what is actually expected.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : Are Government satisfied that nothing more than fair compensation has been paid to them ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Our audit teams went into this question thoroughly in respect of each case; wherever there was any doubt about any claim being higher than what it should have been they examined it. They first of all sat with the officers of the ex-company ; then the matter was taken up between the ex-company and the Corporation and finally it was taken up between the ex-company and the Government.

Shri Jaipal Singh : What was the claim of the Bharat Airways and what was finally given ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The assets claimed were worth Rs. 96,87,665. The amount admitted by the Indian Airlines Corporation was Rs. 79,66,665. The liabilities as disclosed by the company were Rs. 49,40,665, accepted by the IAC Rs. 49,40,665 ; the amount of compensation figures before audit was Rs. 47,47,000 and evaluated by the IAC after audit was Rs. 30,26,000.

ठेकेदारों के दावे

*२२१७. **श्री पी० एल० बाल्पाल:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन ठेकेदारों के कुछ दावे अब भी सरकार पर हैं जिन्होंने रेलों के विलीनीकरण से पूर्व विभिन्न स्टेटों की रेलों की ओर से कार्य किया था ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) ऐसे ठेकेदारों को सरकार द्वारा देय राशि अनुमानत: कितनी है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां): (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

श्री पी० एस० बाल्पाल : यह सूचना कब तक आ जायगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : हमने खबर मंगवाई है और जिस वक्त भी खबर आ जायगी उसी वक्त रख दी जायगी ।

Quarters for P. & T. Staff

*2218. **Shri S. N. Das :** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to provide residential quarters to Posts and Telegraphs employees (class III and IV) in Bihar Circle ;

(b) whether any programme has been prepared in this respect ;

(c) the present strength of class III and IV employees there ; and

(d) the percentage of such employees who have so far been provided with quarters ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) The Department has constructed quarters for the Class III and IV Staff in Bihar Circle at several places during the First Five Years of the Plan. More quarters are proposed to be constructed in the current year and in the Second Five Year Plan. 57 units of quarters for Class III and 22 units for class IV Staff have already been constructed so far at different places in the Circle. In addition 38 units of quarter for Class III and 17 units for class IV staff are likely to be constructed during the current year. In the Second Five Year Plan a large number of quarters at different places in the circle are also proposed to be constructed.

(b) Yes.

(c) Class III 7,585
Class IV 3,015
(including staff in rural area).

(d) About 4 per cent of class III staff and 2½ per cent of class IV staff have been provided with departmental quarters.

Shri S. N. Das : Arising out of the answer to part (b), may I know the programme ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : It is in a nebulous stage; it is under consideration and examination by the Planning Commission and we cannot give it at the moment.

Shri S. N. Das : In order to provide quarters to all the staff, what is the estimated expenditure that will have to be incurred ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The question of providing accommodation to all the staff does not arise in the case of P. & T. because a very large majority out of the 2,50,000 employees are posted in villages or small towns where there is no difficulty or shortage of accommodation. Out of the remainder, in the towns which are big in population, we have got to provide some quarters. For that we have to made proposal for the allotment of an amount of about Rs. 7 crores for the Second Five Year Plan. I do not know about the latest figures.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether any arrangement has been made for these workers in villages and whether they require residents or not ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : In villages most of the post offices are extra-departmental offices where the school teacher or the shop-keepers themselves run the post-offices in their own premises.

Diamond Cutting Factories

*2219. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi :** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of diamond cutting factories in India and their location;

(b) the approximate number of workers employed therein during 1954-55; and

(c) the estimated annual requirements of diamonds in India ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Information regarding number of diamond cutting factories is not available. However the number of diamond factories and diamond works in India during 1954 was 20. These are located in various places in the Madras State.

(b) 260 in 1954. No information is available for the year 1955.

(c) It would be possible to indicate the exact annual requirements of diamonds in India.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether these factories come under the Factories Act and if so, why adequate figures have not been collected ?

Shri Abid Ali : Some of them, from the figures of the number of workers employed, may be coming under the Factories Act. If the hon. member wants exact information, he will have to give separate notice.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether there has been any unemployment created by the levy of import duty on un-cut diamonds and also due to the smuggling of diamonds through Goa and other places ?

Shri Abid Ali : There has been some smuggling. I have no information as to the number of workers unemployed because of the duty.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : May I know if any diamond-cutting works are located in Panna in Vindhya Pradesh where high-class diamond pipe-lines have been found ?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, Panna has got good mines and diamonds.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know if Government will take the trouble of enquiring whether there has been a fall in the number of workers that were engaged in the diamond cutting industry in the State of Bombay ?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, I will make enquiries and the information received will be placed on the Table of the House.

Railway Track

*2221. **Shri Amjad Ali :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 845 on the 17th August 1955 and state.

(a) the names of the places on the North Eastern Railway where the railway track was washed away due to floods this year ; and

(b) when the through train service will be resumed between Katihar and Amingaon on the North Eastern Railway ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 18]

(b) Through communication is likely, to be restored in the first week of October, if not earlier.

Shri Amjad Ali : Out of the 17 items detailed in the statement, could I know the total losses that this had meant to the railways on account of the breaches and how much it cost the railways to set them right ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : On temporary restoration the expenditure is going to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10 lakhs. For the permanent restoration, it is too early to say anything definite.

Shri Amjad Ali : If we look into item 4 we find that possibly due to this only though running of trains has not been restored. Could the Parliamentary Secretary say if this is the only place for which it has not yet been restored between Fakiragram Amingaon and Chaprakata Bijni ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is one place; but some others—one or two places—may be there. But as I said, we hope that by the first week of October definitely, all the through running trains would be restored.

Shri Amjad Ali : Has the work of restoration of this particular spot not been taken up as yet ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : There are a very large number of places which have to be attended to and I cannot say definitely.

Mr. Speaker : He referred to a particular spot.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I cannot say definitely at this time.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know if it is a fact that all these troubles—whether of late restoration or of repairing breaches—are due to posting of second class officers and there being no first class officer there ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is a very far-fetched argument to make the railway officers responsibe for heavy rains.

टिड्डी विरोधी योजना

*२२२२. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टिड्डी-विरोधी योजना के अधीन कुछ व्यक्तियों को मध्य-पूर्व के देशों को भेजा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस योजना पर अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) जी हां, एफ० ए० ओ० के द्वारा इस साल के शुरू में चलाई हुई टिड्डी- विरोधी

कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लेने के लिये टक्नीशंस और ओपरेशनल कर्मचारियों की एक टीम कुवैत और सौदी अरेबिया को भेजी गई थी। प्लैन्ट प्रोटक्शन एन्ड क्वारन्टाइन डाइरेक्टोरेट का एक अधिकारी भी अप्रैल, १९५५ में ईरान इसलिये गया कि वहां की टिड्डी-वरोधी कार्यवाही देखे और टिड्डियों के आक्रमण के विस्तार और तीव्रता का अन्दाजा करे।

(ख) २९

(ग) लगभग १,५६,००० रुपये

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या म जान सकता हूं कि जितने लोग इस टीम म गये थे वे सब इस कार्य में अच्छी जानकारी रखने वाले विशेषज्ञ थे ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जी हां। वे सब हमारे एम्पलाइज थे जो इस काम को यहां भी करते हैं। वही काम उन्होंने वहां भी किया।

डा० सत्यवादी : यह टीम कितने अर्से तक वहां पर काम करती रहेगी ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : करीब चार महीने तक।

श्री एन० एल० जोशी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सन् १९५४-५५ और १९५५-५६ में इन टिड्डियों ने देश में कितना नुकसान किया है और कहां कहां किया है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इन दो सालों में विशेष नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, इस साल तो टिड्डियों की संख्या और उनके अटेक्स भी कम हैं।

Import of Cows

*2225. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permission has been refused to the Government of Andhra to import certain breeds of cows from abroad for the purpose of cross breeding; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) It was not in the interest of cattle development to permit the import of the breeds in question. The position is explained in a statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 19].

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: From the statement I find that the import of Kerry heifers and bulls has been banned by the Government of India because they are of Irish breed. May I know whether the fact that they are of Irish breed has in any way influenced the Government of India in imposing the ban on the import?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir; that is one of the reasons because we have got one Irish variety which is being propagated and we do not want too many from one country.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether any research is being carried on anywhere in India in respect of cross breeding of animals with the famous Ongole breed of Andhra?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not follow the latter part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: He says there is some famous breed in Andhra and he wants to know whether experiments are carried on for cross breeding with that breed.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know if the Andhra cattle are experimented upon outside Andhra but so far as Andhra is concerned we are trying by these methods to upgrade the breeds which thrive there and to that extent we are taking care to keep up the breeds in Andhra.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether generally it is the policy of the Government of India not to allow any State Government to carry on research with regard to animal husbandry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir; we try to encourage research in the States but where our technicians declare that it is patently undesirable there we advise the State Government not to enter into any experiments with that particular breed.

केन्द्रीय ट्रेक्टर संगठन (चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें)

*२२२६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय ट्रेक्टर संगठन के उन कर्मचारियों को, जो फील्ड

म काम करते हैं, चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें पर्याप्त रूप में नहीं दी जातीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि प्रति यूनिट कितना स्टाफ काम करता है?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह जानकारी इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है और शायद यूनिट, यूनिट में फर्क भी होगा ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सन् १९५० से लगाकर १९५४ तक इस मद में कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : खर्च का तखमीना मेरे पास नहीं है मगर हर एक यूनिट के पीछे एक डाक्टर और एक कम्पाउंडर रखने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह खर्च की बात पूछते हैं । वह जानना चाहते हैं कि कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह एक यूनिट में एक डाक्टर और एक कम्पाउंडर रखें । पिछले दिनों इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें आई थीं, उस शिकायत की तरफ राज्य सरकारों की तवज्जह दिलाई है और उन्होंने जो कमी थी उसको पूरा कर दिया है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिनको गहरी चोटें आती हैं और जैसा कि पिछली बार एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था कि कुछ व्यक्ति मर भी गये हैं, तो ऐसी अवस्था में उनके इलाज का क्या प्रबन्ध किया जाता है ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अस्पताल मौजूद हैं, जब गहरी चोट आयेगी तो अस्पताल में भेज दिये जायेंगे ।

बिहार में सूखा की स्थिति

*२२२७. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि जुलाई, १९५५ में अनावृष्टि के कारण बिहार के पलामू, रांची, हजारीबाग, मानभूम, सिंहभूम, पटना, गया तथा शाहाबाद जिलों में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन जिलों में सूखा से फसलों की कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र में खाद्यान्न की बहुत कमी है ;

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों में इस मास चावल के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ङ) मूल्य-वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) से (ङ). पूछी हुई जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा की टेबल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या २०]

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि पलामू, रांची, हजारीबाग, मानभूम, सिंहभूम, पटना, गया तथा शाहाबाद जिलों में ५० प्रतिशत तक भदई की फसल नष्ट हो गई है और ५० प्रतिशत तक धान की रोपाई नहीं हुई तो ऐसे इलाके के लोगों के लिये जिनका कि जीवन धान और भदई आदि की फसलों की रोपनी और सोहनी पर निर्भर करता था, सरकार की ओर से क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : बिहार राज्य सरकार ने हजारीबाग को २५,६६० रुपये का तकावी लोन दिया है और सिंहभूम को ६,९३,०८५ रुपये का तकावी लोन दिया है ।

राज्य सरकार ने इसके अलावा एग्रीकल्चरल लोन्स की शक्ल में लाखों रुपये की सहायता दी है ;

	रुपये
भूमि विकास ऋण (Land Improvement Loans)	११,८५,३००
निःशुल्क सहायता (Gratuitous Relief)	१२,८०,०००
कड़ा शारीरिक श्रम (Hard Manual Labour)	२६,१५,०००
हल्का शारीरिक श्रम (Light Manual Labour)	३३,०००

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : एग्रीकल्चरल लोन जो लगभग १२ लाख रुपये का बतलाया गया उसके सिलसिले में क्या मंत्री महोदय, यह बतला सकेंगे कि वह १२ लाख रुपया कितने किसानों को दिया गया ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जी नहीं, इसकी तो मेरे पास तफसील नहीं है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस वक्तव्य में दिया गया है कि कुछ जिलों में दो, तीन वर्षों से लगातार सूखा पड़ रहा है तो उस इलाके में सूखे की समस्या को स्थायी रूप से हल करने के लिये क्या कोई प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : हमारे पास कुछ पैसा है जो क्रोनिक स्केयरसिटी ऐरियाज के वास्ते खर्च करना चाहते हैं और यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना आयेगी तो हम उस तरफ ध्यान देंगे ।

Shri G. P. Sinha: In view of the fact that the said areas are facing drought every year may I know whether Government is going to have a survey to start irrigation projects there?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice to answer that question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What are the reasons for the attention of the Minister's attention being directed more towards flood areas than towards drought areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will try to pay equal attention to both.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: May I know whether Government is aware that there is drought and scarcity in South Bhagalpur and, if so, why no money has been allotted for that area?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not find it included in this statement; evidently there is no drought there.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: There is drought.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will go to the next question.

The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933

***2228. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 to make provision to meet the grievances of the medical licentiates in the country has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the date when the Bill would be introduced in the House?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Not yet.

(b) It is not possible to anticipate the date by which the Bill will be introduced in the House but steps have been taken to introduce the Bill as early as possible.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is it a fact that the hon. Minister gave a reply to a question in the last session that the Indian Medical Council Amending Bill amending the Act of 1933 will be introduced in this session and it has not been done?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will refer to the records. I do not think this is a question to be answered by the Minister.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I request that the records may be seen.

Tatanagar-Delhi Through service

***2229. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tatanagar-Moghalsarai Through Coach Service which was started, with effect from the 1st October, 1953 has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the date of withdrawal;

(c) whether any representation was made for through running of coaches between Tatanagar and Delhi; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 21].

Shri Deogam: May I know whether Government is aware of the difficulties in arranging reservation of berths from Howrah and also of changing trains at about midnight at Gomoh?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This question relates to a compartment which is attached from Tatanagar to Moghalsarai. Gomoh is outside this zone.

Shri Deogam: May I know whether in view of the difficulties felt by the passengers Government will consider restoration of the through coach service?

Mr. Speaker: The first reply given by the Parliamentary Secretary has been that the hon. Member's previous question was outside the scope of the question. He said that Gomoh does not come within this zone and it is beyond that.

Shipping Statistics

*2230. **Shri M. D. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the presen system of collection of statistics at Minor Ports as required under the control of Shipping Act, 1947 is not satisfactory;

(b) the recommendation of the Port and Shipping Statistics Committee in that regard;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the mechanised system of statistics in the Directorate General of Shipping, as recommended by the Port and Shipping Statistics Committee; and

(d) if so, when ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The control of Shipping Act has little to do with the collection of statistics at Minor Ports. According to the Ports and Shipping Statistics Committee's Report, copies of which are already in the Library of the Sabha, there is at present no uniformity in the nature or coverage of statistics collected at the Minor Ports in the various States in this country;

(b) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to Chapter XV of the Ports and Shipping Statistics Committee Report;

(c) and (d). The recommendations in the Report are now under examination and it is difficult to say at this stage when the particular recommendation referred to will be implemented.

Shri M. D. Joshi: Are Government aware that the Port and Shipping Statistics Committee have remarked that there is no agency especially in the Bombay State in 84 minor ports for collection of statistics as regards cargo as well as passengers and may I now what the Government are going to do about it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a very big report which the Committee has submitted —about 320 pages. This report will first be considered by the National Harbour Board. After it has been considered by that body it will be put up to the Government for consideration.

Shri M. D. Joshi: How long will it take to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The National Harbour Board might meet either by the end of October or in the first week of November.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Indian's Membership on U. N. Security Council

S.N.Q. No. 11. Dr. J. N. Parekh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has refused a seat informally offered to her in the Security Council of the United Nations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what stand Indian Delegation to U.N. Assembly is advised to take on the question of entry into U.N. of countries qualified to join this organisation; and

(d) whether any move by the Indian Delegation to U.N. is proposed for the entry of Peoples Republic of China.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). This is not a fact. There has been no offer formal or informal, of this kind. Some vague references have appeared in the press about it which have no foundation in fact. The composition of the Security Council is prescribed by the Charter of the United Nations, according to which certain specified Nations have permanent seats. No change or addition

can be made to this without an amendment of the Charter. There is, therefore, no question of India being made such an offer or declining it.

(c) India's declared policy is to support the admission of all nations qualified for membership of the United Nations. The Indian Delegation to the U.N. has been advised accordingly.

(d) India has repeatedly supported the People's Republic of China being given its legitimate place in the United Nations. During the current Session of the General Assembly, a proposal to this effect was supported by India.

Dr. J. N. Parekh: In view of the vital and complex problems of Asian countries and in view of the very scanty representation of Asian countries on the Security Council, may I know if the Government thinks that more Asian representation is essential on the Security Council, and if so, what steps do Government propose to take towards amending the Charter—any proposal to amend the Charter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government certainly think that Asian representation is inadequate. As for Government taking steps, it is not in Government's hands to amend the Charter. There are a large number of considerations involved in amending the Charter. For the present, on the whole, Government think that this question of amending the Charter should not be taken up immediately. Later, of course, the matter will probably come up.

Shri Kamath: Have any overtures been made to the Government by or on behalf of Nepal, Ceylon and Japan to sponsor or support their application for entry into the United Nations and, in any case, irrespective of overtures or approach by those nations to India, what is the Government's attitude or, what is India's attitude towards the entry of these three nations—Nepal, Ceylon and Japan—into the international organisation ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said that we support the admission of all nations that are qualified. Undoubtedly we support all these three nations. There is no question of overtures being made becuase we have been continuously supporting Nepal and Ceylon.

Shri Kamath: About Japan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : On the question of Japan, I forget whether we supported it or not, but we are in favour of Japan also coming in. The hon. Member will remember that at the Bandung Conference, in the final declaration, it was stated that all the powers were in favour of admission, more especially the powers represented at the Bandung Conference.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of there being, as far as I know, a long-standing but still unaccepted resolution sponsored, I believe, by the Soviet Union, that fourteen countries including Nepal and Albania should be included as members of the United Nations, have we ascertained the reasons why the United States and Britain oppose their entry, when the list includes impartially countries with varying political systems?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This question of admission of people is first dealt with by the Security Council and countries that are not in the Security Council, and therefore, have no direct say in the matter. The hon. Member referred to certain proposals of the Soviet Union. There have been other proposals also to some of which the Soviet Union agreed. These proposals are called package deals, that is to say, a number of countries should be agreed to, and the other countries may be considered separately. This is one such proposal. Now, obviously, there was no general agreement in the Security Council. Otherwise, it would have gone through. Probably, some country or other did not like the admission of some other country.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do we intend to put forward a list of all States which will satisfy the criteria of admission to the United Nations or are out of it and press for their admission as soon as ever that can be done?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have already expressed our opinion repeatedly in the United Nations in favour of that. There is not much point in our putting forward resolutions which are likely not to be passed. It is not merely showing our approval of some course of action by proposing a resolution but by getting something done, and it appears that the only way to get something done there is to get the agreement of the major powers involved. It is not a question of being passed by a majority anyway.

Shri Kamath: The Prime Minister has said that he does not consider—the Government does not consider—amending of the United Nations Charter appropriate at the present stage. Does the Government propose to ask for more non-permanent seats on the Security Council so as to provide for greater representation to Afro-Asia and not merely to Asia—my friend referred to only Asia in conformity with the Bandung spirit.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not quite clear as to the purpose of our making various demands of this type, because, in the United Nations, as I have just said, it is possible to make a fine speech, but the point is, do we aim at getting something done and if that is so, then it is a better

policy to work in friendly way and get the countries' consent, instead of merely having the advantage of making a speech without any result.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Jute Production

*2195. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned so far to the various States for stepping up jute production in the country during the year 1955-56; and

(b) the programme to be followed in utilising these funds?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The grants sanctioned for Jute Development Work during 1955-56 are as under:

	Rs.
West Bengal . . .	5,11,900
Assam . . .	1,30,000
Bihar	2,19,000
Orissa	1,73,800
Uttar Pradesh . . .	2,13,200

(b) The jute development programme for 1955-56 includes (*i*) excavation of new retting tanks and renovation of old tanks, (*ii*) Plant Protection measures, (*iii*) Demonstrations and (*iv*) Subsidised distribution of jute seeds.

Definition of "Workman"

*2203. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of employees excluded from the scope of the term "workman" as defined in the industrial Disputes Act, 1947, according to the decisions given from time to time by the Industrial and other courts; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend the definition of the term "workman" in the light of those decisions?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) The term "workman" as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been generally interpreted as excluding supervisory and technical personnel, *i.e.* those not doing manual or clerical work, skilled or unskilled.

(b) The definition of the term is proposed to be widened so as to include all supervisory personnel drawing wages of Rs. 500/- or less per month and all technical personnel *vide* clause 3 (f) of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 1955, which has already been introduced in the House.

Claims

*2207. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the starred question No. 812 on the 17th August, 1955 and state the numbers of claims registered and the amount paid during the period from the 1st April to the 31st July, 1955 on the North Eastern Railway?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Number of claims registered on account of all causes on the North-Eastern Railway was 12,830 during the period 1st April to 31st July 1955 and the amount paid was Rs. 16,38,723.

Railway Earnings

*2208. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Railway earnings for the period from April to July, 1955 and the figures for the corresponding period during 1954-55; and

(b) the reasons for the increase or decrease in the earnings during the current financial year, during these months?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):
(a) April to July, 1955 . . 102 crores.
April to July, 1954 . . 93 crores.

(b) Increase of 9 crores is under Goods earnings (6) crores Passenger earnings (2) crores and other coaching earnings (1) crore and is attributable partly to revision of rates of fares and freights from 1/4/1955 and partly to increase in traffic.

Recruitment of Dock Workers

*2213. **Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to reply given o starred question No. 1396 on the 20th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether enquiries in regard to the allegations of irregularities committed by Shri A. Talib in the matter of recruitment of Dock workers have been completed;

(b) if so, the details there of; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) The enquiry is still in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

TELCO

*2214. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced to the Tata Locomotive Company till now; and

(b) the basis on which the money has been advanced?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The highest figures of advances or on account of payments made to Telco against the order placed on them by the Government for locomotives stood at Rs. 58 lakhs (approximate) but this account was completely cleared by the end of March, 1955 by adjustment against cost of work done or of supplies made.

(b) The advance payment was made on the basis of reimbursing Telco for certain advance payments they had to make under their sub-contract with a German firm supplying certain materials.

New Building for Railway Board

*2215. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct a separate building for the Railway Board in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the work will commence;

(d) when it will be completed; and

(e) its capacity when it is ready?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). No Sir. The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Railway Zone for Assam

*2220. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand in Assam for a separate Railway zone for Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not proposed to create a separate Railway Zone for Assam.

Newton-Chickli Colliery Disaster

*2223. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1366 on the 2nd September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the Manager Newton-Chickli Colliery on the finding of the Court of Enquiry; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) and (b). Steps are being taken to institute proceedings against the Manager, Newton Chickli Colliery.

National Highway No. 8

*2224. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of work on the National Highway No. 8 is not satisfactory on the Kherwara-Bichhiwara section; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The work of construction of the Kherwara-Bichhiwara section is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

छपरा रेलवे स्टेशन

*२२३१. **श्री एम० एम० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छपरा स्टेशन के यार्ड की रेल पटरियां तथा स्लीपर पुराने तथा घिसे हुये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको बदलने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के संसदीय सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां): (क) जी हां, रेल की पटरियां और स्लीपर काफी पुराने हैं।

(ख) जब जरूरत होगी तो इन्हें बदल दिया जायेगा ।

Supply of Wagons

*2232. **Shri Thanu Pillai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been made recently by the Salt Producers, Arumuganeri about delays and discriminations in the supply of wagons at Arumuganeri; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Some representations expressing dissatisfaction with the supply of wagons for movement of salt from Arumuganeri Station and the procedure in regard to the allotment of wagons for this traffic have been received recently.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936

*2233. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 1631 on the 9th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any representation on behalf of the Dock Labour was made to the Central and Regional Labour Commissioners recently regarding the violation of the Payment of Wages Act in respect of certain categories of dock workers;

(b) whether concrete cases of such violation were reported therein; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) General complaints that direct payment was not being made to certain categories of dock workers were enquired into by the Regional Labour Commissioner and it was found that there had been no violations of the Act.

रेल दुर्घटना

*२२३४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के सतना और हरपालपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच ११ सितम्बर १९५५ को एक स्पेशल गाड़ी के पायलट इंजन द्वारा धक्का लगने से पुलिस के एक सिपाही की मृत्यु हो गई थी तथा तीन कुली बुरी तरह घायल हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों को किस प्रकार का दंड दिया गया ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के संसदीय सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) से (ग). बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या २२]**

Breaches in Railway Track

*2235. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the train service between Bhojudih and Mohuda Stations on the South Eastern Railway has stopped due to breaches on Railway line;

(b) if so, the cause of the breaches;

(c) the alternative arrangement made for movement of passengers and goods traffic; and

(d) when the traffic will be restored?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, train service between Bhojudih and Mohuda *via* the Jharia chord line has been suspended during night time only from 10th September, 1955, due to a serious land subsidence (not due to breaches), between Loyabad and Malkera stations.

(c) Only No. 313-UP Howrah-Gomoh Passenger Train, which passes over the section during night is affected, which now runs diverted *via* Talgaria loop. A Passenger Shuttle also runs from Bhaga to Bhojudih to connect No. 313-UP.

Goods traffic for Loyabad and Malkera stations is not affected.

(d) Traffic is expected to be restored by 15-10-1955.

Co-operative Farming

*2236. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposals from the Government of Punjab for the development of co-operative farming; and

(b) if so, whether any amount has been allotted for this purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet; certain information has been called for from the State Government and the necessary allotment of funds will be made thereafter.

Air Accidents

*2237. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Courts of Enquiry appointed by Government to investigate into the causes that led to the accidents to two Dakotas of the Indian Air-lines Corporations near Gauhati and Nagpur on the 25th January, and the 2nd February, 1955 respectively, have completed their reports; and

(b) if so, their findings?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Summaries of the reports of the Courts of Enquiry in both the cases have been released to the Press. According to the Court (*i*) the Dakota aircraft VT-COZ crashed near Gauhati airport on the 21st January, 1955 in the course of a premature descent, during the final approach, as a result of hitting arecanut trees which were obscured from view by fog in the area and (*ii*) Dakota aircraft VT-CVB crashed at the Nagpur airport on the 2nd February, 1955 as a result of slipping into the ground in the course of a steep turn to port executed at night at a low altitude.

Copies of the reports are also available in the Parliament Library.

Taxation Enquiry Commission

*2238. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. C. Bose:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued any directions to State Governments in respect of the Taxation Enquiry Commission's recommendation, to make the local bodies and local authorities financially sound; and

(b) if so, the nature of the directions given?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Central Council of Local Self-Government have requested the State Governments to forward their views, comments and suggestions on the various recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission at an early date in order to enable the Executive Committee of the Council to consider and report thereon.

Tourist Traffic

*2239. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to determine the preferences of foreign tourists in respect of various goods and services available to them in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a modern tourist reception centre is proposed to be constructed in Srinagar; and

(c) if so, what will be its cost of construction and who will bear the cost?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Tourist Reception Centre is being constructed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Its estimated cost is Rs. 7·39 lakhs. The extent to which the Central Government will contribute towards its cost has not yet been finally settled.

Rest Homes for Railway Staff

*2240. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to para 68 of his speech on the Railway Budget for 1955-56 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at regarding the opening of rest homes for the staff at suitable hill stations or seaside resorts for spending their holidays inexpensively; and

(b) if so, the sites selected?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Kurseong, Ranchi, Mussoorie, Pallavaram and Barog so far.

Railway Protection Police

*2241. **Shri Sinhasan Singh :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be plaesed to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 812 on the 17th August, 1955 and state:

(a) the present strength of Government Railway Police, Railway Protection Police and Watch and Ward Staff, respectively, serving on the North Eastern Railway and since when the Railway Protection Police was introduced;

(b) whether the Railway Protection Police and the Watch and Ward officials have been given powers to take action against those found guilty of thefts of railway properties or they are only authorised to apprehend delinquents and forward them to Government Railway Police for prosecution; and

(c) the reasons for the introduction of Government Protection Police and Watch and Ward Staff in addition to government Railway Police and whether their introduction has helped in lessening the numbers of thefts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 23].

Training of Labour Officers

*2242. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons trained so far as Labour Officers in the United Kingdom; and

(b) whether their services are being utilised?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Ninty-four.

(b) The Officers trained were already in the employ of the sponsoring authorities and they rejoined their duties on return from the United Kingdom. Information as to how these trainees are being utilised now by State Governments and private employers is not available. Regarding those who were sent by the Central Government, the trainees are generally speaking, utilised on work connected with what they were trained for.

Leprosy

*2243. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned so far to the Leprosy Centres at Jnangram in Midnapur District and at Bankora in West Bengal for meeting their initial and recurring expenses; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the repeated appealls of the people of the locality, the Leprosy Colony at Jhangram has not been segregated to a safe distance?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in course.

Delhi Road Transport Authority

*2244. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Road Transport Authority proposes to increase the frequency of bus services on seventeen commercial and paying routes in the city and suburbs;

(b) if so, the total number of buses which will be added to the fleet for the said purpose; and

(c) by what time these additional buses will be acquired and put on roads?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. on 21 routes.

(b) and (c). 140 new buses. Out of these, 99 new buses have already been added to the fleet upto 31st August 1955 and it is expected that the remaining 41 buses will be added to the fleet by the end of October, 1955.

Mahanadi Bridge

*2245. **Shri Jangde:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have referred to the Central Government for technical advice a proposal for the construction of a bridge over Mahanadi near Chandrapur on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa;

(b) if so, the nature of the advice given; and

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for any financial help?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government have very recently asked for a loan of Rs. 3 crores for certain bridge schemes including the project in question.

जिप्सम की खान (बीकानेर)

*२२४६. **श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जामसर (बीकानेर) की जिप्सम की खानों के हजारों कर्मचारियों को आवास, पीने का पानी, चिकित्सा और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन सुविधाओं को देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों को उचित मजूरी नहीं मिल रही है और ठेकेदार इन के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं करते ?

श्रम मंत्री (**श्री खण्डूभाई देसाई**) : (क) से (ग). कोयला और अभ्रक की खानों को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी खानों में काम करने वाले कामगरों को कल्याण-सुविधायें दिलवाना राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है। हमें यह मालूम हुआ है कि इस खान से सम्बन्धित इन सब मामलों का समझौता शायद जल्दी हो जाय ।

Agriculture Research Programmes

*2247. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agriculture Research Institute have opened new regional sub-stations in order to have increased collaboration with the States in Agriculture Research programmes;

(b) whether any soil testing laboratories have been set up; and

(c) if so, in which regions?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No 24.]

Research of Jute Stick and Waste

*2248. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Indian Central Jute Committee's Technological Research Laboratories have suggested to initiate research with regard to possibilities of utilisation of jute stick and waste in the preparation of pulp for paper industry;

(b) if so, whether this suggestion has been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The Indian Central Jute Committee at its meeting held on the 10th September, 1955, considered the proposal of the Director, Technological Research Laboratories, for utilisation of jute sticks and waste for preparing pulp for paper industry. The Committee accepted the proposl in principle and recommended that the conventional method or a suitable alternative method for preparing cheap pulp out of jute sticks should be explored and detailed schemes after studying the economics carefully be drawn up by the Research Laboratories (if necessary in consultation with the President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun) for consideration by the Committee in the first instance.

Jogighopa-Panchratna Water Strip

*2249. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the breakdown of the arrangement of crossing the strip of water between Jogighopa and Panchratna, which was declared to be a part of the National Highway; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for crossing the strip?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There was no breakdown in the arrangements for crossing of the river between Jogighopa and Panchratna. Since the contractor's steamer suffered damage on the 2nd August 1955 the ferry is being operated departmentally by means of engined mailboats which are maintained as standby.

केन्द्रीय ट्रेक्टर संगठन प्रशिक्षण योजना

*२२५०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय ट्रेक्टर संगठन प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन प्रशिक्षार्थियों को दिये जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण का काल क्या है ;

(ख) प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधायें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षार्थियों की निर्धारित योग्यता क्या है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) प्रशिक्षण का काल एक सा नहीं है । वह ६ हफ्ते से १२ महीने तक का होता है ।

(ख) बारह हफ्ते के प्रशिक्षण कोर्स के लिये चुने हुये हर प्रशिक्षार्थी को केन्द्रीय ट्रेक्टर संगठन द्वारा ५० रु० महीना का का वज़ीफा दिया जाता है । शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की ओर से हर प्रशिक्षार्थी को ७५ रुपये महीने का वज़ीफा जिसकी मीयाद एक साल है दिया जाता है । रहने के लिये जगह केन्द्रीय ट्रेक्टर संगठन की ओर से बैरागढ़ और यूनिटों में दी जाती है ।

(ग) १२ हफ्तों के प्रशिक्षण कोर्स के लिये, कम से कम योग्यता इन्टरमीजियेट स्टेन्डर्ड की रखी गई है, लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय के नामजद व्यक्ति इंजीनियरिंग में डिपलोमा पास किये हुये होते हैं । बाकी कोर्स टेकनिकल संस्थाओं और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नामजद व्यक्तियों के लिये होते ह ।

Train Service

*2251. **Shri K. P. Tripathi** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger trains take 14 hours and goods consignments take more than a month to travel from Gauhati to Tezpur, a distance of 112 miles;

(b) whether persistent complaints have been received regarding delay, detention, and neglect on Rangia-Tezpur line;

(c) whether there has been any demand for separate rail district for this line; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to the taken in this direction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The distance between Tezpur and Gauhati is 122 miles and not 112 miles as stated in the question. Passenger train from Gauhati to Tezpur takes 13 hours and 15 minutes, which includes ferry crossing and onward journey of connecting train from the bank. The normal overall time taken in transit of goods from Gauhati to Tezpur is about five days for wagon loads and a day in addition for 'smalls' consignments.

(b) Complaints have been received occasionally.

(c) Yes.

(d) A separate rail district for a short branch of 94 miles cannot be justified. The present District Headquarters at Alipur Duar are suitably located and no change is contemplated.

Accident at Bina

*2252. **Shri M. L. Agrawal**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances in which some parcels exploded at Bina Junction on the Bhopal-Jhansi Section of the Central Railway on the 7th September, 1955; and

(b) whether some persons were injured?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) An explosion took place at about 5 P. M. on 7-9-1955, while some parcels were being conveyed on a trolley from the up to the down platform at Bina Station for onward despatch to destination.

The details are under investigation by an Enquiry Committee of Officers.

(b) Six persons received serious injuries of whom 3 expired subsequently, 5 persons received minor injuries.

Training of Shipping Personnel

*2253. **Shri M. D. Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 691 on the 12th August, 1955, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that part of the expenses for training of shipping personnel are borne by trainees;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the number of trained personnel absorbed in service from 1948 to 1955; and

(d) the number still unemployed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. Trainees who are being prepared for holding posts of Merchant Navy Officers have to bear part of the expenses of training.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 25].

Loan to Bihar for Bridges

*2254. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants or loan sanctioned to the Government of Bihar during 1954 for the construction of bridges and under-bridges; and

(b) the total amount applied for by the Government of Bihar?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). Nil, Sir.

Conservation of Living Resources of Sea

*2255. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Delegation was sent to participate in the International Technical Conference on the conservation of living resources of the sea, held at Rome in April, 1955;

(b) if so, whether the Delegation has submitted any report; and

(c) how far India has benefited through the experience gained at the Rome Conference?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The work of the Delegation will help India in framing her policies on the question of territorial waters, the regime of the high seas and conservation of Fisheries in off-shore waters adjoining India.

Food Consumption Surveys

*2256. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the sugestions of the Co-ordinating Committee of the F.A.O. that food consumption surveys and studies of family living standards and marketing should be strictly carried out, are proposed to be implemented;

(b) whether the increase in the difference between the producer and consumer prices is also proposed to be studed; and

(c) who represented India in the Co-ordinating Committee of the F.A.O. in June, 1955?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Report of the Co-ordinating Committee will be considered by the F.A.O. at its forthcoming Conference Session to be held in Rome in November, 1955. The question of implementation of recommendations of this Committee by India does not therefore, arise, at this stage.

(c) Sardar Datar Singh, Development Adviser and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, attended this meeting.

धोखे के मामले

*२२५७. **श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित धोखे के मामलों को निपटाने में असाधारण विलम्ब हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आजकल कितने मामले तथा कितनी अपीलें विचाराधीन हैं ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) कुछ एक मामलों के जटिल होने के कारण पुलिस को अधिक समय तक जांच करनी पड़ती है और उस के बाद न्यायालयों

में उन पर बहुत देर तक विचार होता रहता है, इस कारण उनके निबटारे में अनिवार्य रूप से विलम्ब हो जाता है । प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि इस प्रकार के मामलों में विलम्ब बहुत कम हो ।

(ख) भारत भर में एक वर्ष से अधिक काल से चलते आ रहे लगभग ६०० धोखे के मामलों की सूचना मिली है ।

Medical Facilities to Government Employees

*2258. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any differentiation is made in the medical facilities provided to Class I, II, III and IV Government employees; and

(b) if so, the range of disparity and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 26].

Training of Labour Welfare Officers in Social Work

*2259. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the details of the Scheme regarding the training of Government Labour Welfare Officers in Social Work?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): The Government of India have arranged with the Calcutta University to train Labour Welfare Officers of the Central and State Governments in a short term Course. The course is conducted in conjunction with the regular long-term social work course of the University and its duration is six months. Two such courses are held every year, one commencing in January and the other in June. Normally 15 officers are sent for each course. The expenditure on the training is borne by the Central and State Governments in proportion to the number of candidates sent by each Government for training. The syllabus includes both theoretical and practical training. At the end of each course, an examination is held and the successful candidates are awarded Diplomas.

Veterinary Colleges

*2260. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open four new veterinary colleges in the country ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) the total number of veterinary colleges in India at present, State-wise ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes. The Government of India, in consultation with the Planning Commission, have decided to give financial assistance to the State Governments of Anddra, Travancore-Cochin, Orissa and Madhya Bharat for the establishment of a veterinary College in each State. All the four States have accepted the offer and have since started the veterinary colleges from this year.

(b) Roughly Rs. 1·2 crores on the establishment of 4 new veterinary colleges.

(c) There are in all 14 veterinary colleges in India (including four new colleges opened this year), one each in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Bombay, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin and Madhya Bharat.

African Fish Culture

*2261. **Shri Sanganna** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Experts Fisheries Reserch Committee has recommended the african fish culture in India ; and

(b) if so, whether this recommendation has been accepted by Government ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon. Member refers to the culture of *Tilapia* in India. The Fisheries Research Committee has recommended the culture of this fish only in areas (*i*) in the western slopes of the Westen Ghats and the coastal strip between Cape Comorin and south of and excluding river Tapti, and (*ii*) in districts of Tinnevelly Madura and Ramnad in Madras south of and including river Vaigai. The Committee has suggested further investigation to enable it to examine the question of desirability of *Tilapia* culture in other parts of India.

These recommendations have been accepted by Government

The Mines Act

*2262. **Shri Amjad Ali** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to reply given to starred question No. 1366 on the 2nd September, 1955, and state whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Court of Enquiry to appoint a High Level Commission to examine the Mines Act and allied Rules and Regulations now in force?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : The matter is still under consideration.

Train Accident

*2263. **Shri M. L. Agrawal** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one wagon of goods train capsized and others derailed on the 9th September, 1955, near Amar Ghat, 30 miles from Ratlam on the Dohad Ratlam Section of the Western Railway ; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) At about 17·10 hours on 9-9-55, while No. 1039 Down Goods was leaving Amargarh station (not Amar Ghat as stated in the Question) on the Dohad-Ratlam Broad Gauge Section of the Western Railway, 47th wagon on the train capsized at mile 377½, and three wagons next to it detailed.

(b) the cause of the accident is under investigation by a Committee of Railway Officers.

Railway Accident

1158. **Shri K. P. Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 63 on the 23rd February, 1955, and state the final action taken on the report of the inquiry conducted in respect of the railway accident near Jangaon in September, 1954 ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The following are the more important items of final action taken on the Government Inspector of Railways' Report into the railway accident near Jangaon on 27-9-1954 :

(1) A new bridge has been constructed at a better site and adequate waterway has been provided according to the latest data available.

(2) Instructions have been issued by the Chief Engineer, Central Railway, for drawing up a list of all danger points and for posting watchmen at all such points during the monsoon and the action to be taken by them in the event of flood level exceeding the safety mark at bridges known to be danger points.

(3) An urgency certificate has been issued by the General Manager, Central Railway, to provide guard rails on all major bridges of the ex-N.S. Railway at a cost of Rs. 3·5 lakhs, and this work is expected to be completed by 13-3-1956.

(4) It has been decided to include Morphine Injectules in the contents of Standard Accident Relief Medical Equipment.

(5) The number of blankets provided in 'C' Class Equipment has been increased from 6 to 12.

(6) Instructions have been issued that every possible assistance should be given to the travelling passengers in the case of serious accidents.

(7) A weekly Gazette item reminding the Railway Staff of their primary duty of extending all and immediate help to the passengers in distress, has been issued.

(8) It has been made compulsory for the Station Master on duty to record timings of arrival and departure of patrolmen and their names in the Station Diary.

Passenger Coaches

1159. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the special measures taken to improve the unsatisfactory arrangement of electric light, fans and water supply in the train starting from and terminating at Palezaghat on the North Eastern Railway ; and

(b) whether any appreciable improvement has been effected as a result of special measures taken so far ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Train lighting staff have been posted at Palezaghat for attention to defects and deficiencies of lights and fans in coaches. A small battery charging set has also been provided at Palezaghat to supplement electric energy in trains. One big charging set is also on order and is expected shortly. The number of generator-equipped coaches are being increased progressively on a programmed basis. The existing open well water is now used solely for filling carriage tanks and for drinking purposes. Two addi-

tional tanks and one additional electric pump have also been provided for washing carriage, etc.

(b) Yes. Some improvements in light and fans and water supply have resulted as a result of the measures mentioned above.

सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिकृत मकान बनाना

११६०. **डा० सत्यवादी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि करोलबाग में, जहां डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर हैं, सरकारी भूमि पर किसी चपरासी ने नाजायज तौर पर एक दुकान बना ली है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जांच करने वाले इन्स्पेक्टर ने इस मामले की जांच की और यह रिपोर्ट दी कि वह अनधिकृत रूप से बनाई गई है और इस रिपोर्ट पर डाइरेक्टर जनरल ने उसको हटाने की आज्ञा दे दी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आज्ञा के बावजूद किसी अफ़सर ने उसको हटाने की अवधि छः महीने बढ़ा दी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकारी भूमि पर नाजायज रूप से बनाई गई दूकान के लिये पिछले आठ महीनों के लिये कोई किराया लिया गया है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं । परन्तु दो चपड़ासियों ने देवनगर में डाक-तार विभाग के क्वार्टरों के पास अपने रहने के लिये झोंपड़ियां बनाई हैं ।

(ख) जी हां, इन झोंपड़ियों को दो महीने के भीतर गिरा देने के लिये आज्ञा दी गई थी ।

(ग) जी हां, इन झोंपड़ियों को ६ महीने और बना रहने की अवधि प्रान्त संचालक द्वारा बढ़ाई गई थी ।

(घ) दयाभाव के कारण और इसलिये कि उक्त कर्मचारी अपने रहने के लिये अन्य कोई स्थान खोज कर लें ।

(ङ) इन कर्मचारियों से भूमि का किराया लेने का विषय विचाराधीन है ।

Willingdon Hospital

1161. **Shri Kirolikar**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) the daily average attendance of outdoor patients in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, for the last six months ending August, 1955 ;

(b) the number of doctors who attended the outdoor patients ; and

(c) the number of compounders engaged for dispensing medicines ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) 790.

(b) Five.

(c) Nine.

Overbridges

1162. **Shri Kamath** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved a loan to Madhya Pradesh for the construction of overbridges at level crossing ;

(b) if so, the amount of the loan; and

(c) the names of the places where the overbridges are proposed to be built ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) The Madhya Pradesh Government did not apply for the grant of any loan and no loan to that Government has been approved, for the construction of overbridges at level crossings.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tube-Wells

1163. **Shri Kamath** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube-wells drilled in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the location of each of the tube-wells; and

(c) the number of unsuccessful attempts in that direction in Madhya Pradesh ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Number of bores drilled so far by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation in Madhya Pradesh is 13.

(b) The bores are located at (1) Timurn, (2) Paghal, (3) Dharamkundi Khutwasa, (4) Samalkhera, (5) Pawarkhara, (6) Semri, (7) Piparia, (8) Bankheri, (9) Sainkhera, (10) Gadarwara, (11) Kareli-Narsinghpur in Hoshangabad District and at (1) Shahpura and (2) Morotol in Jubbulpore District.

(c) Seven of the bores were not found suitable for being converted into production tube-wells.

C.T.O. Employees' Union

1164. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a registered Union of the C.T.O. Employees ;

(b) whether it has been recognized by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union has not been recognised so far.

(c) The question of recognition of the Union is under active consideration.

Air Accidents

1165. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Aviation Directorate recently carried out a series of tests on Dakota type of aircraft owned by the Indian Airlines Corporation in order to assess their performance on single engine with full load ;

(b) the result of the tests ;

(c) whether there was any accident during the tests ;

(d) if so, whether any enquiries were held into the causes of the accident ; and

(e) the findings thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of the tests are still under study. I may say, however, that so far, nothing has been found to cast any doubt on the performance of the Dakota.

(c) Yes, Sir. There was an accident near the Jumna Bridge in Delhi.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The final findings have not yet been drawn up.

Training Ship—Bhadra

1166. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Naval officer has been appointed Captain Superintendent of the training ship "Bhadra" ;

(b) whether there has been a departure from the established practice in this case ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Not yet. It is, however, proposed to appoint a Naval Officer as Captain Superintendent when the present incumbent proceeds on leave on the 1st November 1955, preparatory to the termination of his contract.

(b) and (c). The established practice is to fill such vacancies either by promotion from lower grades in the same establishment or similar establishments or by transfer from other Government services or by direct recruitment from the open market. There is no suitable candidate at present who can be promoted and there is good reason to believe that the method of open advertisement, if adopted in this case, would have proved abortive. There is, therefore, nothing unusual in seeking to appoint a suitable Naval Officer to the post by transfer.

Reservation of Accommodation

1167. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to arrange for reservation of seating accommodation in second class coach on the Railways; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). Arrangements already exist for reservation of seating accommodation in II Class from the starting stations on certain long-distance trains.

Water Charges

1168. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that class IV employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Delhi are paying rupee one and annas eight as water charges for the water community taps whereas the class IV employees of the other Departments are paying twelve annas only ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity ; and

(c) when these charges will be reduced ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) and (b). There is the disparity as pointed out. In the P. & T. Department in Delhi and New Delhi, the charges of Rs. 1-8-0 have been fixed in reference to the actual consumption of water in the quarters and even then this rate is a concessional one inasmuch as the balance of water charges which works out to about Rs. 6,600 per ennum is paid by the P. & T. Department.

(c) The case will be revicwed after 31-3-1956 in order to see if any revision is possible.

Road Accidents in Delhi

1170. Shri Radha Raman : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of road accidents during the year ending the 31st March, 1955, in Delhi State ; and

(b) how these figures compare with those of the previous year ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 1,123.

(b) The number of accidents during the previous year was 972.

तांबे के तार की चोरी

११७१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४–५५ में टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राफ के तारों को काटने और उन्हें चुराने के कितने मामले हुये हैं ;

(ख) कितने मामलों में अपराधियों का पता लगा ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को न्यायालयों ने दंड दिया ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १९५४–५५ में चोरियों की घटनाओं की कुल संख्या ३,४९६ थी ।

(ख) न्यायालयों में ९७ मामले चलाये गये और संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों की संख्या ३०१ थी ।

(ग) न्यायालयों द्वारा ६३ व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया ।

Wireless Operators

1172. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of Wireless Operators and Maintenance personnel working on the Northern Railway at present ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Wireless Operators 91

Maintenance personnel 54

Passenger Amenities

1173. Shri Dabhi : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the progress made so far on Passenger Amenities works on the Western Railway during the year 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : Out of a total of 408 works, 31 works have already been completed, 245 are in progress and 132 are still required to be taken in hand, for which either the estimates have been sanctioned or are in the process of sanction.

Against an allotment of Rs. 60 lakhs, Rs. 2,78,000 had been spent upto end of May, 1955. The progress of expenditure in the first two months of the financial year is generally slow on account of the start of the financial year and increases as the financial year advancess and the tempo of work is accelerated. The Railway expects to spend the entire allotment made to them during the year.

Sugar Mills

1174. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra :**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of sugar mills in India, at present, State-wise ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : A statement giving the required information is appended. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 27].

Tube-Wells

1175. **Shri K. P. Sinha :** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube-wells sunk upto the 31st May, 1955;

(b) the number of tube-wells constructed so far under the Indo-U. S. Technical Assistance Programme;

(c) the number of tube-wells constructed departmentally by the various State Governments ; and

(d) the difference in cost, if any, between the constructions executed departmentally and through Contractors ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Under large scale tube-well construction programmes for 4715 tube-wells soponsored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the number of tube-wells sunk upto 31st May, 1955 was 3,341.

(b) and (c). Upto the end of August, 1955 the number of tube-wells drilled was 2,283 out of 2,650. Out of these the numbers drilled departmentally by U. P., Bihar and Punjab were 422 out of 425 ; 133 out of 135 ; and 100 out of 100 respectively.

(d) The latest estimates of the cost of construction of a standard tube-well of 300 feet depth upto the transformer stage, is Rs. 20,600/- when constructed departmentally and Rs. 23,000/- when constructed through a contractor.

Trains

1176. **Shri Ibrahim :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of new trains so far introduced in different Railway Zones since the 1st April, 1955 ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): During the period 1st April to 15th August, 1955, a total of 59 new trains have been introduced on the various Railways besides 37 whose runs have been extended.

Seed Breeding Farms

1177. **Shri Ibrahim :** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Seed Breeding Farms in India at present :

(b) the names of the places where they are located, State-wise ; and

(c) the measures taken so far by the Central Government for their development ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) 222.

(b) A statement showing their location is attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 28].

(c) The breeding work is being done in the various Agricultural Research Institutes and its sub-stations as per list below :

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi.

Agricultural Research Station, Karnal.

Botanical Station, Pusa, Bihar.

Central Vegetable Breeding station, Kulu.

Wheat Breeding Station	Simla
Do	Pusa
Do.	Madras
Do.	Indore
Potato Breeding Station	Patna
Do.	Simla
Do.	Kufri
Do.	Bhowali

Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

New varieties are evolved at the research institute and passed on to the State for selection and multiplication of seed for introduction in their respective States. The Central institutes keep the States supplied with nucleus seed every year from its farms.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research also sponsor a number of seed breeding schemes. The Council has upto the 31st March 1955 given Rs. 78·32 lakhs in connection with research on the following crops:

(1) Rice.
(2) Wheat or other cereals.
(3) Millets or pulses, and
(4) Vegetables.

Gift of Medicines

1178. **Shri Ibrahim :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries which have sent medicines to India as gifts in the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 ;

(b) the total values of such gifts received from these countries ; and

(c) the manner in which these medicines were utilised ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) United Kingdom, United States of America, France, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and Italy ;

(b) It is not possible to indicate the total value of stores received as in many cases the donors have not communicated the value of stores supplied by them.

(c) The medicines were distributed to the scarcity and flood affected areas through State Governments, Government Hospitals, and philanthropic institutions and organisations.

हैदराबाद में डाकघर

११७६. **श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में हैदराबाद राज्य में कितने डाकघर खोले गये ; और

(ख) अगले वर्ष कितने डाकघर खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ५४४ ।

(ख) ३७२ ।

Railway Sidings

1180. **Shri R. N. S. Deo :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received applications from the Mine owners of Orissa for private assisted sidings at their own cost :

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ;

(c) the number of such applications received ; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in their disposal ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the information is attached [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 29].

(d) There has been no undue delay in the disposal of the applications.

Regional Claims Office

1181. **Shri L. N. Mishra :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Claim Office of Muzaffarpore is to be shifted to Gorakhpur ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of cases that are pending at present ;

(d) the number of cases disposed of by the said office ; and

(e) the number belonging to North Bihar ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 30].

Rolling Stock

1182. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of locomotives recently ordered from foreign countries for Indian Railways by the Railway Board ;

(b) the respective firms with which orders are placed and the number of locomotives contracted with each of them ; and

(c) the respective countries which gave the highest and the lowest quotations for this contract ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) 443.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 31].

Railway Tribunal

1183. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that notwithstanding the resolution of the Convention of the National Federation of Railwaymen

held at Madras, cautioning the Railway Board not to enter into any agreement with the Vasavada group of Railwaymen an agreement has been arrived at on certain demands of the Railwaymen ;

(b) if so, the repercussion of the agreement on Railwaymen ; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw such items from the Tribunal on which agreement has been arrived at ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) The National Federation of Indian Railwaymen held no Convention at Madras.

At the meeting between the Railway Board and the National Federaton of Indian Railwaymen held on 18th to 22nd July 1955, an agreement was reached on certain demands of railwaymen.

(b) The agreement referred to above, has had a favourable reception among railwaymen.

(c) Yes.

Conveyance of Mails from Rairangpur

1184. **Shri Subodh Hasda** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal authorities have stopped carrying Mails from Rairangpur to Baripada (Orissa) by bus service ; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements have been made for quick delivery of mails at the above places ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. There was only a temporary revision of mail arrangements when there were blasting operations on the road.

(b) Does not arise.

Interruptions in Telegraph Lines

1185. **Shri Subodh Hasda** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, telegraph line of the Rairangpur Post Office (Orissa) goes out of order very often;

(b) whether it is a fact that the linesmen who used to work at that place have been withdrawn ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to establish a Telephone Exchange at Rairangpur ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) There were interruptions on this circuit during the months of June, July, and August 1955 which were mainly due to the blasting of rocks and cutting down of trees by road construction parties.

(b) and (c). The telegraph branch at Rairangpur was opened on 4-2-53. For a short period towards the end of 1954, a lineman was posted experimentally at Rairangpur, which is not the headquarters of a lineman, to control the interruption in the Section Baripada—Rairangpur. But Rairangpur being the end of the circuit, this experiment was not success, as the lineman very seldom moved promptly on interruptions since he could not be contacted by any other means. The lineman was therefore removed from Rairangpur after about two months. There is a Sectional lineman at Bisoi 18 miles away from Rairangpur.

The testing office has facilities to contact the lineman at Bisoi through more than one circuit and hence the linemen's services are better utilised, as he could move on either side.

(d) The opening of a Public call office at Rairangpur has been approved.

Passenger Amenities

1186. **Shri Dhusiya** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the names of the stations between Gonda and Gorakhpur (loop line) where III class passenger's halls have been provided ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : Separate III class passenger halls are provided at :—

1. Balrampur
2. Tulsipur
3. Anandnagar.

A concourse which serves as a waiting hall is provided at :—

1. Maniram
2. Peppeganj
3. Campierganj
4. Bridgmanganj
5. Uska Bazar
6. Nowgarh
7. Chilhia
8. Shohratgarh
9. Parsa
10. Barhni
11. Pachperwa
12. Gainseri
13. Kawapur
14. Intiathoke

Northern Railway Vendors Union

1187. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railways Vendors, Union has submitted recently a representation;

(b) if so, the nature of the representation and the action taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) and (b). Representations have been received from the Northern Railway Vendors Union against the discharge of certain vendors by the contractors at Ludhiana station.

The matter has been examined and it was found that the vendors were discharged by the contractors following the decision of the Northern Railway Administration to reduce the number of barrows and trays, with a view to remove congestion on the platforms.

P. & T. Staff

1188. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any difference exists in the matter of grant of holidays and working hours of the P. & T. employees and other Government employees;

(b) if so, the nature of difference;

(c) the categories of staff which are not entitled to any holidays; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to remove this disparity?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is some difference as compared to most of the other departments.

(b) P. & T. administrative offices observe the same working hours and same number of holidays as other Central Government offices. The working hours of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, R.M.S. Offices, etc., however, differ from those of most other Central Government offices as the former are not Administrative Offices, but offices meant to serve the public direct. They observe a reduced number of holidays as the facilities offered to the public cannot be curtailed.

(c) Operative staff like Telephone Operators, Wireless Operators, Repeater Station Assistants, and staff in the Railway Mail Service Running Sections, etc. etc. In the matter of holidays there are restrictions on the staff of some other Government Departments also like the Railways.

(b) No.

Railway Employees

1189. {Dr. Rama Rao: Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 541 on the 4th April, 1955 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken with regard to the withholding of increments of the staff on Indian Railways;

(b) whether such punishment is still imposed by the General Managers of Railways on their staff; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases from the 1st May, 1955 to the 30th June, 1955?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No the matter is still under examination.

(b) Yes, except on the Central and Western Railways where the punishment of withholding of increment is not imposed on staff who are subject to the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving available information. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 32].

The National Flag

1190. Shri B. N. Mishra : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an R.M.S. sorter at Bareilly Junction refused to salute the National Flag on the Independence Day in spite of the requests and persuasions; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the said employee?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It is alleged that a porter (not a sorter) refused to salute the National Flag on the Independence Day on the 15th August, 1955.

(b) Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against the official and the matter is still under investigation.

Priority Movement

1191. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the basis on which priorities are allotted to various goods for transit over Indian Railways?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The position briefly is as follows:

Owing to the present inadequacy of rail transport capacity to meet all the demands currently, its rationing, in the larger interest of the overall economy of the country, is necessary and to this end, under the powers vested in the Central Government under Section 27-A of the Indian Railways Act of 1890, a General Order applicable to all Railways is in force prescribing priority to the general range of traffic suitably grouped for the purpose. There are five groups falling under items 'A' to 'E' the inter group priority being in the descending order with item 'A' enjoying the top-most priority. A copy of the General Order in force is attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 33]. Under item 'E', commodity quotas are also fixed separately for each of the Railways. In special cases of urgency and importance *ad hoc* priority orders are also issued.

Fair Wage Clause

1192. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state how far the Fair Wage Clause in the Central Public Works Department contracts is working?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): The Fair Wage Clause provided in the Central Public Works Department contracts has been working satisfactorily. It ensures the labour a fair wage rate and reduces delay in the payment of wages.

Uniform of Postal Employees

1193. Shri G. L. Chaudhary : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state under what circumstances the Postal employees in Bombay discarded the Uniform, when they were on duty.

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The P.& T. staff in Bombay Circle attended their duties on 25th August, 1955 without their proper uniforms as a portest against the delay in supply of uniforms this year. The supply of uniforms has been delayed due to the delay in supply of khadi cloth consequent upon the change in policy of supplying uniforms of mill made cloth to that of uniforms made of khadi cloth. It may be added that in the past there were also certain delays due to a variety of causes.

Employment Exchange

1194. Shri N. B. Chowdhury : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retrenched Class I and Class II Gazetted and Commissioned Officers who have registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges; and

(b) the number of them provided with employment?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) 687.

(b) Ninety-one.

ट्रेन सर्विस

११९५. श्री पी० एल० बाक्पाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दिल्ली और जोधपुर के बीच एक मेल ट्रेन चलाने का विचार करती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली और बीकानेर के बीच चौबीस घंटे में केवल एक अप ट्रेन और एक डाउन ट्रेन चलती है;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली और बीकानेर के बीच एक और मेल ट्रेन चलाने के सम्बन्ध में अभी हाल में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के संसदीय सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) यह बात ठीक है कि दिल्ली और बीकानेर के बीच एक और गाड़ी चलाने की जरूरत है, लेकिन डिब्बे और इंजन की कमी के कारण अभी नयी गाड़ी चलाना संभव

नहीं है। फिर भी जैसे जैसे डिब्बे और इंजन मिलते जायेंगे, इस पर विचार किया जायेगा। साथ ही इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि माल-यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुये इस लाइन पर नई सवारी गाड़ी चलाना कहां तक संभव है।

Sugar Industry

1196. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in sugar industry in 1953-54; and

(b) the number of them enrolled as members of I.N.T.U.C. and other Central and Independent Trade Unions in 1953-54 ?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) According to the returns received under the Factories Act, 1948, from ten Part 'A' States and four Part 'C' States of Ajmer, Delhi, Coorg and Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the calendar year 1953, the average daily employment was 82,760. The corresponding figure of employment during the first half of 1954 was 76,648.

(b) *Verified Memberships figures as on 31-3-1954.*

Indian National Trade Union Congress 38,264.

Hind Mazdoor Sabha did not submit the return of the membership of its affiliated unions for the year ending 31-3-1954 and the All India Trade Union Congress submitted the return in January 1955 although it should have been submitted in September 1954. Therefore no verification of its membership could be undertaken. United Trade Union Congress did not mention membership of its affiliated unions in their return.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को वर्दियां

११९७. श्रीमती अनसूयाबाई बोरकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रलवें के कर्मचारियों को मौसमी वर्दियां नहीं दी जातीं; और

(ख) क्या वे अन्य रेलों के कर्मचारियों को दी जाती हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के संसदीय सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

अखिल भारतीय महिला खाद्य परिषद

११९८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५-५६ में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय महिला खाद्य परिषद को कितनी धनराशि की सहायता प्रदान की है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार यह सहायता देते समय विभिन्न राज्यों में अन्नपूर्णा जलपानगृह (कफेटेरिया) खोलने के लिये कोई शर्त रखती है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन): (क) अभी तक ९०,००० रुपए मंजूर किए गए हैं और १९५५-५६ के लिए परिषद को दे दिए गए हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Railway Quarters

1199. Shri P. Subba Rao : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of building 20 units of Railway quarters in the Diplomatic Enclave at New Delhi and the cost of land and development charges separately;

(b) whether the land belong to Government or it has been purchased;

(c) the amount of rent to be realised from the occupants;

(d) whether there is a deviation in the actual cost of the building from that laid down by the Committee of Experts; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). Only 19 units have so far been built and one is still under construction.

The approximate cost of the 20 units including out houses, garages, sanitary and electrial fittings, is Rs. 9·1 lakhs.

The cost of land is still under reference with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in whom the land orginally belonged. The development cost of the entire colony is approximately Rs. 8 lakhs.

(c) The rent realised for the 19 units constructed is Rs. 1526/15/- per month.

(d) Yes, Sir. in the case of Type VI and VII bungalows.

(e) Mainly due to more plinth areas provided for Type II and VII bungalows.

माल डिब्बों की पूर्ति

१२००. श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराजपुर के पान को शीघ्र और सुरक्षित रूप में दूसरे स्थानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए क्या हरपालपुर और महोबा के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कुछ विशेष प्रकार के डिब्बों का प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या कानपुर और झांसी में ये डिब्बे मेल या एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में जोड़ दिए जाते हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के समासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां, आम तौर पर सामान ले जाने वाले डिब्बों का।

(ख) जी नहीं, इन्हें दूसरी उपयुक्त गाड़ियों से भेजा जाता है।

Industrial Disputes

1201. **Dr. Satyawadi** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the number of Industrial disputes in the Imperial Tobacco Factory, Saharanpur, U.P. during the last five years; and

(b) the total number of man days lost?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : (a) and (b). The required information is not available with the Central Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is primarily concerned with the subject matter.

यात्रियों को सुविधायें

१२०२. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहारनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के सब प्लेटफार्मों पर बिजली के पंखे नहीं लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के समासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां, पंखे केवल प्लेटफार्म नं० ३ पर लगे हैं।

(ख) इसका कारण यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली घर (U.P.Hydel) से थोड़ी बिजली मिलती है सर्दियों तक कुछ अधिक बिजली मिलने की आशा है। अगली गर्मी तक सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर पंखे लगा दिये जायंगे।

Bridge over Mahi River

1203. **Shri Bheekha Bhai**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1247 on the 15th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has since undertaken the survey and the plan design of the road bridge to be constructed over the Mahi river in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the plan and the estimates thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) As the bridge will lie on a State Highway, the survey and preparation of plans and estimate therefor is the responsibility of the State Government. The work is, however, being financed from a grant given by the Government of India and their sanction to the plans and estimate is therefore necessary. The plans and estimate were received from the State Government but they have been returned for modification in the light of certain suggestions made by the Consulting Engineer (Road Development).

(b) As the plans and estimate will be highly technical, it is considered that no useful purpose will be served by placing a copy on the table of the House.

New Railway Lines

1204. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of railway line allotted to Rajasthan during the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the mileage actually constructed; and

(c) the names of the lines on which the construction actually began within the allotted quota?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). No allotment of mileage to particular States was made during the First Five Year Plan Period and each case was considered on its own merits. In Rajasthan State, the Diggi-Toda Rai Singh metre gauge Section, a length of 27·73 miles, has already been constructed and opened to traffic during the First Five Year Plan Period. Another metre guage line between Fatehpur and Churu, a length of about 26 miles, which falls entirely in the Rajasthan State, is under construction. A 44 mile long metre gauge line is also under construction between Raniwara and Bhiladi, a portion of which falls in the Rajasthan State.

[बेतिया में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

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१२०५. श्री विभूती मिश्र : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेतिया में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की इमारत बन कर तैयार हो गई ह ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज वहां कब से काम करने लगेगा ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का काम हो रहा है ।

केन्द्रीय ट्रेक्टर संगटन (काम करने के घंटे)

१२०६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय ट्रेक्टर संगठन में खत पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के प्रतिदिन काम करने के कितने घंटे हैं ; और

(ख) सीजन कालावधि में कितने घंटे होते हैं ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) जब काम का सीजन नहीं होता है, उन दिनों में सोमवार से शुक्रवार तक प्रतिदिन काम करने के ८ घंटे होते हैं । शनिवार को काम करने के घंटे ५ से ज्यादा नहीं होते ।

(ख) सोमवार से शनिवार तक प्रतिदिन ८ घन्टे ।

Wagons for Ore Movement

1207. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the daily average number of wagons supplied for Ore traffic to Calcutta Port during the period January to June, 1955; and

(b) the average daily supply of wagons from the 10th August to the 10th September, 1955?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 54 wagons.

(b) 132 wagons.

Absorption of Ex-Cadre Gazetted Officers

1208. Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the period of highest import of food grains and the quantity imported in that period;

(b) the quantity of food grains imported so far in 1955-56 ;

(c) the total number of temporary *Ex*-Cadre Gazetted Officers employed during the above period and the number by the end of 1954-55;

(d) the steps, if any taken to absorb them on a permanent basis; and

(e) the number of officers absorbed on quasi-permanent or permanent basis so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 1951-52. Quantity imported was 52·46 lakh tons.

(b) 1·47 lakh tons upto 20th September, 1955.

(c) 65 in 1951-52 and 164 at the end of 1954-55. Whereas in 1951-52 all the officers, excluding 6 who were doing liaison work with the State Governments, were engaged on work connected with imported foodgrains, the duties of 164 officers at the end of 1954-55 included, in addition to imported foodgrains, work connected with taking over stocks from the State Governments, storage, preservation of foodgrains and their disposal, etc.

(d) The question of absorbing some percentage of such staff on a permanent basis is under consideration.

(e) Nil.

यात्री सुविधा समिति

१२०६. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९५५ को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८७२ के भाग (ग) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यात्री सुविधा समिति के कौन कौन से सदस्य हैं और उनके पते क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इस समिति की अगली बैठक कब और कहां होगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) बयान साथ रखी है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३४]

(ख) इस कमेटी की अगली बैठक अक्टूबर १९५५ के आखिरी हफ्ते में किसी समय बम्बई में बुलाने का विचार है ।

Quarries in Delhi State

1210. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarries in Delhi State where the Mines Act, 1952 has not been enforced ;

(b) the reasons for granting exemption; and

(c) the period for which the exemption was granted?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

छपरा रेलवे स्टेशन

१२११. **श्री एम० एम० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छपरा स्टेशन के यार्ड में ८३ माल डिब्बों की गाड़ियां ले जाई जाती हैं जब कि उसकी लूप कैपेसिटी ६३ से ७५ डिब्बों तक ही के लिये सीमित है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन के यार्ड का विस्तार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) छपरा स्टेशन के माल यार्ड की लूप लाइन में जितनी जगह है, कभी कभी उससे अधिक लम्बी गाड़ियां यार्ड में ले जाई जाती हैं ।

(ख) यार्ड को नये ढंग से बनाने के सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है । लम्बी गाड़ियों को यार्ड में ले जाते समय आवश्यक सावधानी बरती जाती है ।

Lrdy Hardinge Medical College

1212. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Selection Board for recruitment of Principal and Pofessors to the Lady Hardinge Medical College; and

(b) whether the posts are advertised ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The answer is in the affirmative.

Strikes in Kolar Gold Fields

1213. {Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
{Shri K. K. Basu:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Kolar Gold Fields have failed to implement the agreement concluded previously with the representatives of the Unions resulting in the strike by the workers since the 8th September, 1955;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the above agreement will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) the steps taken by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) to settle the dispute in this regard; and

(d) the further steps which Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) to (d). A copy of the settlement in concilation dated the 24th August, 1955, between the Management of the gold mines in the Kolar Gold Fields Mysore and the representatives of the unions is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 35]. According to item 4 of the settlement, after the respective Boards of Directors of the Companies and the Government of Mysore had approved of the terms of settlement, the parties were to take steps to file the settlement before the Labour Appellate Tribunal praying for a compromise award in terms thereof. The management could not proceed to implement the settlement as they had not received from the Government of Mysore a definite reply approving the terms of settlement. The workers went on strike again from the 7th September, 1955. The workers called off the strike on the 14th September 1955 following a fresh settlement brought about by the Labour Inspector (Central), between the parties. The labour situation in the Kolar Gold Fields is reported to be normal.

Transfer of Railway Employees

1214. **Shri K. R. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a non-gazetted employee of one zone can be transferred to another zone—

(i) without the employees request;

(ii) without his consent;

(iii) without disclosing the terms and conditions of service in the other Railway;

(iv) while attached to survey and construction work.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) and (ii) Yes.

(iii) The terms and conditions are not altered by the mere transfer.

(iv) Yes.

Air Service to Port Blair

1215. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to start once-a-week flight to port Blair; and

(b) whether Government propose to divert the Calcutta Madras air service through Port Blair once a week?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government have decided to give a contract for the operation of a non-scheduled air Service to the Andamans. The frequency of the flights will be adjusted according to traffic demands, but the operator will endeavour to achieve a frequency of at least once a week.

(b) No, Sir.

27th September, 1955
(Tuesday)

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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 27th September, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

12-06 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF U.P.S.C. FOR 1953-54 AND GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM THEREON.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under article 323(1) of the Constitution:

(1) Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1953-54; and

(2) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in certain cases during 1953-54. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S-346|55.]

REPLIES TO MEMORANDA FROM MEMBERS *re.* DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1955-56.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of certain further statements containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1955-56. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure 36].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

श्री बी० जी० मेहता (गोहिलवाड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्पादन मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में एस्टीमेट समिति की पन्द्रहवीं रिपोर्ट पेश करता हूं।

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on the Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekher): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920".

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Chandrasekher: I introduce the Bill.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIA) TRANSFER OF FUNDS BILL

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the transfer of a portion of the funds of the St. John Ambulance Association (India) to the St. John Ambulance Association (Pakistan).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the transfer of a portion of the funds of the St. John Ambulance Association (India) to the St. John Ambulance Association (Pakistan)."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I introduce the Bill.

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*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1955-56. The total time allotted for this discussion is 5 hours of which 1 hour and 34 minutes have been availed of and the balance of 3 hours and 26 minutes is now available.

DEMAND NO. 61—MISCELLANOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

I will just read the numbers of cut motions which the hon. Members have intimated to be moved. Hon. Members will be kindly attentive and check the numbers:

Cut motions Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 25, 32 and 33.

Expenditure on supervisory staff

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

"That the demand of a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 50,000".

Language policy of Government

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand of a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in constitution and composition of Official Language Commission

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination in grant of relief and method of selction

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand of a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Policy of relief granted

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate representation given in the Commission to non-Hindi-Speaking areas

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Official Language Commission

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of introducing Hindi as Official Language

Shri Vallatharas: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Official Language Policy

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wandiwash): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in the Constitution of Official Language Commission

Shri B. D. Shastri (Shahdal-Sidhi): I beg to move:

"That the demand of a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these Cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Vallatharas: We have saved half an hour in the time allotted so far, for the discussion of the three items before and since the present item is an important one, I beg to submit that this half an hour may be added to this. I do not want any time in excess of 5 hours, but the time saved may be allotted to this. Instead of 45 minutes, it may be 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: The whole of the time is not going to be extended; I have no objection and the House may as well agree to it. But later on, another request may come saying that that Demand being important, more time should be allotted to it. Therefore, when you utilise the time that is saved now, it is taken for granted that no additional time will be given at the end and the whole thing will be finished within 5 hours.

Shri Kamath: May I in support of the demand made by my friend, Mr. Vallatharas request that this demand may be taken last and other Demands may be taken up now? I request you to consider it, because this is an important Demand and all the time that remains at the end may be devoted to this particular Demand. Other Demands may be disposed of first.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to that, if the House is agreeable. But does the hon. Member undertake to see that no extension of time is asked for the other Demands?

Shri Kamath: I assure you I will not ask.

Mr. Speaker: So, we might keep this pending at this stage and we may take up the other demands. There are no cut motions to Demand No. 115.

Shri Vallatharas: There is Demand No. 107.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Demand No. 107 refers to charged item, and the contents can be discussed in the House. If anybody wants to have any discussion, I am prepared to allow it.

I think the better course will be to dispose of the Demands in respect of which there are no cut motions. After that, we will take up the other Demands.

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY

Mr. Speaker: There are no cut motions to this Demand. I will put the Demand to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up other Demands in respect of which there are cut motions. Demand No. 119.

DEMAND NO. 119—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of, Finance'."

There are some cut motions. The following cut motions have been intimated.

Cut motions No. 17, 18 and 35.

The time allowed for this Demand is 45 minutes.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): What about Demand No. 61?

Mr. Speaker: We are taking it at the end, after disposing of all the other Demands. The time allotted to Demand No. 61 is 45 minutes, but a request was made that the time should be extended and then a proposal came that it might be left to be taken up at the end, so that we may have more time for discussion.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So, the time is somewhat indefinite. I hope it will not go on interminably.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North): The time is limited to 1½ hours.

Mr. Speaker: The time granted is limited.

Disapproval of Policy of allowing foreign capital to come through private enterprises and sources

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Rs. 1.".

Mode of transactions

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Relative advantages of Indian membership in International Finance Corporation

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Rs. 1."

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I have moved my cut motion No. 17 to this Demand. This Demand relates to a new item. The Government of India have decided to become a Member of the International Finance Corporation and this body is going to be an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

"In association with private investors, it will assist in financing the establishment, improvement and expansion of productive private enterprises which would contribute to the development of its member countries. Secondly, it will bring together investment opportunities, domestic and foreign private capital and experienced management and thirdly, it will seek to stimulate and to help create conditions conducive to the flow of private capital, domestic and foreign into productive investment in member countries."

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We have made it clear time and again that we are opposed to private foreign investments in our country. We have made it clear also that we do not oppose external assistance as such. But, this assistance should come, if it is to come at all, without any strings. Here, the main emphasis is on the word 'private'. If private capital is allowed to come from foreign big capitalists and form a sort of combine here with Indian big business, it will create so many difficulties. If we analyse the shares of the different countries which are already members of the World Bank, the countries that might be member countries and shareholders in respect of this International Finance Corporation, we shall find that the U.S.A. and the U.K. will hold about 50 per cent. of the shares. The U.S.A. will have 35,168,000 dollars; the U.K. will have 14,400,000 dollars. India's share will be only 4,431,000 dollars. This shows that just like the World Bank, this affiliate would also be largely dominated by the big imperialist countries, and by their individual private investors. This organisation will also be dominated to an extent by these big countries. In India we certainly want rapid industrialisation. For that, we want the private sector also to contribute its part. By our being a member of this International Finance Corporation, we find that some loan capital would come. The one good point that I find here is that there would be one restriction as it has been stated in the memo. of this Finance Corporation. They should not have any share capital or participate in the management of the concerns, in which they may have some stake. The main point is that the Capital would not come through negotiations with the Government of the member countries; but capital would come direct to the private concerns here. Private investors here would have an opportunity to combine with the big business outside. The object of this Finance Corpora-

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

tion, according to item 2 of its purposes is to bring together investment opportunities, domestic and foreign private capital and experienced management. This sort of unholy marriage which this match-making body is going to achieve through this organisation may create difficulties for us in various ways.

First of all, there are private foreign investments in our country. They will exert a great influence on our economy. Generally in some countries, they pay high dividends, Here also if we accept this foreign capital and allow them to invest their money along with private capital here, these private concerns would generally expect higher dividends. That would be one difficulty when we are trying to impose certain restrictions on the dividends of companies. Secondly, whenever foreign capital comes in a sufficient qantity, foreign investors would demand some sort of an assurance from the Government that there should be no nationalisation. We have seen in the case of the Oil Refineries and such other concerns that they have got a clear assurance through their agreement that there is not going to be nationalisation for a period of 20 years or 25 years. Whenever foreign capital comes in sufficient quantities, they would try to get such an assurance from the Government. In a planned economy which we are going to have in this country, we would certainly expect that at least in regard to certain basic industries, Government should have the power to nationalise those concerns whenever they think it necessary to do so. But, if we allow private foreign capital to flow in in this way, naturally these will be a great handicap so far as nationalisation is concerned. Keeping all these things in mind, we think that we should raise certain issues so far as our participation in this Finance Corporation is concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there would be any obligation on the part of this Corporation to consult the member Government with regard to the investments that they will allow through private capital here. There is a provision in the articles of this Finance Corporation that if the Government of the member country opposes any such investment, they will not allow such an investment. I would like to know whether that would apply only in the case of capital which will be given as a loan by the Corporation itself or whether that would apply also to cases of foreign capital investors who would, without consulting the Government of the member countries, combine with private investors in this country. That position has to be clarified.

Nowadays we find that by having huge foreign investments we are likely to run the risk of being influenced to a certain extent by such countries or by such investors. Recently, we have seen in connection with oil in Iran, and in certain Latin American countries how foreign investments are creating trouble in those countries. Whenever their interests are touched in any manner, whether it is in British Guiana or Argentina or Iran, they create trouble in the country. Whenever we decide to allow foreign capital to come to our country, we should be on our guard, and consider whether by our doing so we are not running this risk. We oppose the investment of private foreign capital although we have no objection for any loan capital being given to some concerns in the public sector or even in the private sector. If it is given to the private sector, it must come through negotiations with the Government and also as a loan capital and not as investment capital. These are the observations that we want to make in this connection.

There is another point that I want to make out, and that is with regard to privileges and immunities Like the World Bank, this affiliate will also enjoy immunities and privileges. They have, of course made it clear

that these immunities would not apply to the concerns to which they may give loans or in which they may have some stake. They will apply only to the offices and organisations of the Corporation. Suppose in India they start an office or they have some organisation. In that case, it is doubtful whether we have any power to take effective control with regard to such organisations and offices. Since it concerns the private sector, suppose some smuggling or blackmarketing goes on connected with this organisation, then I doubt whether we will have the power to search the houses connected with this organisation. So, all these questions arise in connection with the grant of immunities and privileges. So, we have to be clear on this point also.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am very happy to know that we have become a fulfledged member of the International Finance Corporation which is supposed to be affiliated to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

We have been supplied with certain details in this connection by the Minister of Finance but they are meagre. So, I would like to get some clarification from the hon. Minister as regards the relative advantages of our becoming a member of this corporation.

It is said that we have to pay about Rs. 211 lakhs and the payment has to be made in the month of November. It is not going to be an altogether new investment. As a matter of fact, we are saving a lot of money from other grants, so this is only a token demand.

What would be the borrowing power of India if it becomes a permanent member of this corporation, the number of times that it will be able to draw loans? We are not given any data regarding this so that we may pay attention and make suggestions.

As regards these offices that are to be held in the Board of Governors, Board of Directors etc., I would like to know whether the Government of India also will be represented on the Board of Directors and Governors, whether they have got any right to nominate any representatives, or whether the directors have to be elected.

Details about this and borrowing capacity of India have to be given so that the House may be in a better position to judge the relative merits of our becoming of this corporation.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The main point mentioned by Shri N. B. Chowdhury was that foreign private interest will come into this country and will do some mischievous things in collusion with the indigenous private capitalists. I think that if he had read the literature circulated to the Members, he would have found it stated there that no investment would be made without the sanction of the Government of the country concerned. This means that in every case this corporation will first ask the Government of the country concerned whether they have got any objection, or whether they would like a certain investment to be made. Only then the investment will be made. It is not—as he has apprehended that in particular cases the Government goes out of its way to raise certain objections regarding the investment, and then it is withheld. That is not the position. In every case of the corporation would consult the Government of the country concerned before making the investment.

Another point he made was that there should be only loan capital, and not investment capital, that is not equity capital. I think that is not position as yet. This corporation will give loan capital, and not investment capital. It will not participate in share capital.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: One of the objects mentioned is to bring together investment opportunities of domestic and foreign private capital and experienced management.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am coming to that.

He has mentioned something about the special privileges or immunities that may be enjoyed by these investors. I would like to draw his attention to the foreign investment policy declaration of 6th April, 1949. There he will find it stated that whatever foreign capital comes into India will operate just as Indian capital, under the same conditions, and they will be liable to the same control and conditions that may be imposed on Indian capital.

He has particularly raised the question of dividends. I think it has been stated in that policy declaration that foreign interests would be permitted to earn profits subject only to regulations common to all. They will not enjoy any particular and special immunity from the controls and regulations that the Government may impose on Indian investments. There are other things also in that statement which I hope he will read; and then all his misgivings about this point will be removed. It is definitely stated therein that foreign companies will have to conform to the general requirements of the industrial policy of the country, and that as far as possible they will train Indian personnel and employ them. Moreover, this point would apply particularly to those industrial concerns which will be managed by foreign investors, whereas it has been clearly stated that this corporation will not open or undertake the management of any concern here. It will supply the loan capital either from its own funds or arrange loans through foreign private investors. So, there is no question of their coming into the management of any concern through this corporation.

He has just now raised one point regarding the objects mentioned in page 3 of the literature: viz. (b) serving as a clearing house to bring together investment opportunities of domestic and foreign private capital and experienced management; and (c) creating conditions conducive to productive investment of private capital. I think the conditions that have been put here would rather be in conformity with his own ideas. He is very much afraid of the unholy marriage between foreign and Indian investment or Indian capitalists. These two conditions would rather remove such possibilties, at least they would make such possibilities more difficult. The corporation may act as intermediaries to bring certain foreign investors in contact with the Indian industrial concerns, and that will be done in consultation with the Government. No investment through this corporation will be made without previous consultation with the Government. So, there cannot be any underhand arrangement between Indian and foreign investors. If the corporation undertakes this thing, it will be done through the corporation and with the previous consultation of the Government.

He has also referred to certain immunities to be enjoyed by this corporation. The corporation as such would not enjoy any financial or economic immunities. But the employees of the corporation, just as the employees of any other U.N.O. body, will enjoy certain diplomatic immunities. That has got nothing to do with the economic or financial policy of this Corporation or of the Government of our country.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy has mentioned about the appointment of directors. I think this will be done by the shareholders. So, there is nothing particular to be worried about in regard to this matter. In the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund also, we have been playing some useful part, and we have been getting some benefits out of these things. Similarly, I hope our country will get some benefit from this Corporation also. It will be beneficial not only for our national interests but for the inter-

ests of some neighbouring countries as well. It will cater particularly to the backward countries. I think most of the Asian countries may be considered to be backward countries as regards industrial progress. So, we expect that this Corporation will do some good to the Asian countries and other backward countries.

I am rather glad that Shri N. B. Chowdhury has not raised any objection to foreign capital being imported as such. That shows that my hon. friends opposite have accepted the position that foreign capital is necessary for the industrial development of our country and for the implementation of the next Five Year Plan.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: We have no objection to loan capital.

Shri A. C. Guha: It may be loan capital, and also share capital. But this Corporation will supply only loan capital.

I think I have replied to all the points that have been raised, and I hope the House will now be pleased to pass the Demand.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I would like to have some clarification on one point. From our experience of the first three years of working of the First Five Year Plan, we find that the private sector here did not invest even half the amount, that was expected of them. I think they invested only Rs. 96 crores, whereas they were expected to invest as much as Rs. 230 crores during the Plan period. So, they did not come to our expectations.

In the Second Five Year Plan, again we are talking about an investment of about Rs. 750 crores in the private sector. From our past experience, we feel that the private sector here, even if they make the best of efforts, may not invest so much. That is what we feel judging from the experience we have got of their investing capacity or their willingness to invest etc. We therefore fear that there is likely to be a large quantum of foreign private investment capital. Would Government clarify this position and tell us whether the remaining amount will come entirely from foreign investors, and if so, how much as loan capital and how much as private investment capital?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: In para 1 of the footnote under this Demand, we find that mention is made of the Draft Articles of Agreement of the Corporation prepared by the Bank, and it is stated:

> "According to the Draft Articles of Agreement of the Corporation prepared by the Bank the purpose of the Corporation is to further economic development for encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas."

I do not see any reason why a copy of the Draft Articles of Agreement of the Corporation could not have been placed before this House. And it will not be too late, though the amount will be sanctioned to Government, to place a copy of the same on the Table of the House so that the House may be enlightened on the matter.

When Government are going to contribute an amount of Rs. 2·11 crores, the House must be informed as to what the Draft Articles of the Agreement would be, and to what extent there will be future commitments on behalf of this Government.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think that stage has not yet been reached. We can only say that we shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member to place a copy of the final Agreement on the Table of the House. We have not yet received the final Agreement. That is my information.

As for the point raised by Shri N. B. Chowdhury, I do not think his

[Shri A. C. Guha]

estimate about the performance of the private sector under the First Five Year Plan is quite correct.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: That is what I find from the *Progress Report of the First Five Year Plan.*

Shri A. C. Guha: I have also got before me here the figures. But my impression is that his estimate about the performance of the private sector is not quite correct, so far as the working of the First Five Year Plan is concerned.

As for the future, it is not possible for me to say how much will be the gap between the target and their performance, and what portion will come from foreign investment. It is not possible for me to give any idea of that now. But I can give the hon. Member this assurance that any investment coming from the Corporation will not hold majority shares in any industry and will not have the management in its control. I think that will satisfy the anxiety of the hon. Member in regard to the safeguarding of the national interests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Even with respect to this Demand, I feel that some more particulars might have been given, as was suggested by an hon. Member, instead of just supplying a cyclostyled copy or a footnote in the explanatory memorandum. I think this International Finance Corporation is a new service.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: It was not there in the Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Evidently, the note that was prepared and circulated was at the suggestion of the sub-committee of the Business Advisory Committee who confined themselves only to certain Demands, namely Demands Nos. 25, 61, 107 and 138. But they had ignored Demand No. 119.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that even with respect to Supplementary Demands, more exhaustive memoranda must be attached, instead of giving merely some footnotes below the Demand. Formerly, for the Standing Finance Committee, for every new service, many details were given, just as if they were presented at the time of the Budget itself, so as to give hon. Members an opportunity to consider the desirability of recommending that Demand.

In this case, a token of just Rs. 1,000 has been asked for. But this service may very well involve the country and the Government in a commitment of Rs. 2 crores and odd. Therefore, greater details have to be given.

I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am not pressing my cut motion No. 35.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I am not pressing my cut motion No. 18.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I shall now put cut motion No. 17 in the name of Shri N. B. Chowdhury, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demand to vote.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Suuply'."

Hon. Members may kindly indicate which of the cut motions they are moving.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I am moving cut motion No. 20.

Shri Raghavachari: I am moving cut motion No. 21.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I want to move cut motion No. 37.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I want to move cut motion No. 22.

Shri Kamath: I am moving cut motion No. 23.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one other cut motion to this Demand, namely cut motion No. 38. That is beyond the scope of this Demand, and is therefore out of order.

Disapproval of policy of contribution to the public company under private persons through preference shares

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reducd to Re. 1".

Disapproval of policy—undesirability of hotel enterprise

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced to Re. 1":

Need for having a hotel

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Desirability of Government funds being invested in hotel enterprise

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Question of accommodation in New Delhi.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions as also the original Demand are now before the House.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Demand No. 138 was, first of all, placed before us in a very bland form. Later, at the instance of the Sub-Committee of the Business Advisory Committee, a two-page note has been supplied to this House, and even there the information given is very scrappy and unsatisfactory. The House would have appreciated if the Ministry had given fuller details and if the Minister had also placed on the Table of the House the memorandum of articles of association as well as the

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

agreement that was entered into between the promoters of the Asoka Hotels and Government. Government are now made to commit themselves to a contribution of nearly 50 per cent of one crore of rupees which is the estimated value of the hotels that are going to be built.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 25 per cent.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: That is the contribution made by way of investment in shares, but there is a further commitment that another 25 lakhs of rupees will have to be given to these promoters, in case they are not able to raise the entire money. This is a commitment about which much can be said. Usually, in such cases when the promoters are able to raise money, there is no difficulty. But in this case, it does not seem to be quite promising that they will be able to do that. Otherwise, they would not have demand another 25 lakhs of rupees to be lent to the Asoka Hotels promoters. That involves a commitment of nearly 50 per cent of the entire amount of Rs. 1 crore. Further, if shares are purchased by Government, there is a possibility of loss of interest on these two items—Rs. 25 lakhs by way of purchase of shares and Rs. 25 lakhs by way of loan. This does not seem to be a very good enterprise in which the Government could afford to pay such a large amount. If we had had the opportunity of reading the terms of the agreement between the promoters and Government, and also if a draft copy of the memorandum of articles of association had been placed before us, it would have been easy for us to scrutinise the several clauses and tell the Government where they are right and where wrong. Unfortunately, that has not been done. The very manner in which the note has been supplied to us shows that the Government are fighting shy of telling us that actually is going to be done by the Government in this behalf. I was informed that under the agreement, the promoters are going to hold very few shares. Under article 10 of the agreement, H. H. the Jamsahib of Nawanagar is going to hold shares worth about Rs. 1½ lakhs and Harbanslal Chadda will hold shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1 lakh. The entire contribution of these two promoters comes to only Rs. 2½ lakhs in the total capital of nearly Rs. 1 crore. And then these two promoters are given the majority voice in the directorate. The Government would have only two directors, and the other directors who are in a majority will be provided by either the shareholders or the promoters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Promoters have got the right to nominate members of the board of directors?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: The promoters will nominate their directors, and probably they will be in a majority—more than the number of Government directors. The number of Government directors, I am told, would be about 2 out of 5 or 7.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will not the company law be applicable in respect of voting right according to the amount subscribed?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: We do not know exactly what the articles association are and, therefore, we are unable to tell the House or criticise the attitude of the Government, in what way they have made all these.

Shri A. C. Guha: Surely it is a joint stock company. It will work under the company law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House must also know what is the number of directors, what is the accommodation and all other details. It is new service. All this might have been circulated to hon. Members. I find a note here which is very cryptic; it only deals with the financial aspect. Being a new service, more details regarding the amount of ac-

commodation etc. might have been given so as to facilitate hon. Members to consider it. I am sure the hon. Minister will give all that information.

Shri Kamath: What if he does not try to give it?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: The two promoters will have a hereditary right to nominate as many as 5 directors among themselves and Government will have only two directors. It is very objectionable that such promoters should have such hereditary privileges conferred on them in the matter of appointing their directors.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hereditary privileges?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: The heirs of the prmoters also have that right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are the articles and memorandum ready?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I do not know.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swran Singh): They are not yet ready. They are still under consideration. Therefore, we have actually come to the House at a very early stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is saying that hereditary rights are conferred on the promoters; their sons, grandsons and so on will also have a voice. They may have voice as shareholders, but not something like another set of managing agents.

Sardar Swran Singh: Obviously, there cannot be an agreement which is not vaild under the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has no agreement been evolved—even a draft agreement—so far?

Sardar Swran Singh: Not about the articles of association, but there is an agreement between the promoters and Government.

Shri Kamath: A copy of that agreement may be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker What is the total strength of the directors?

Sardar Swran Singh: That is not mentioned there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will they have maximum voice or dominant voice?

Sardar Swran Singh: The intention is to have the number of directors anywhere between 17 and 21; but the exact number has not yet been fixed.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Government will have only 2 directors.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Only 2 out of 17.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I would like to ask the hon. Member whether there is any article in the memorandum of association which runs like this:

> "To carry on the business of hotel, restaurant, cafe, tavern, refreshment room, boarding and lodging keepers, licensed victuallers, wine, beer and spirit merchants, brewers, maltsters, distillers, manufacturers of aerated, mineral and artificial waters and other drinks, purveyors, caterers for public amusements.... and also places of amusement, recreation, sport, entertainment etc...."

I do not know what is the policy of the present Government with regard to giving encouragement to run the hotel on these lines. The policy seems to be—rather it is pronounced to be—a policy of Prohibition. But these things are going to be provided in the hotel, with the result that this will be one of those several hotels where all sorts of things do happen and in which Government themselves are going to be a partner and a party. So to what extent the Prohibition policy has been kept in mind when

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agreeing to such an article of association, I would like to know.

1 P.M.

Then the only excuse for going in for a hotel of this type seems to be the coming UNESCO conference. I remember the hon. Minister coming before the House for a grant of nearly Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs for constructing a very big building in the Queensway for the purpose of providing accommodation for these numerous guests in the year 1956 when this Conference is likely to be held in Delhi. I think the construction is already going on and we have seen old buildings destroyed and new buildings coming up. I have not been able to understand from the note that has been supplied to us as to how many such guests are going to come and how many rooms are going to be built in Queensway and how many rooms are going to be made available by the promoters of these Hotels in the new Chanakyapuri Asoka Hotels Ltd. These are all things on which more enlightenment is necessary. I should think that it is very inadvisable for Government to take part in such a commercial undertaking, especially of running a hotel, which is not possible. How will the hotel be run and to what extent correct accounts will be kept there and to what extent Government will have a controlling voice and control over the administration of that particular hotel? We feel—at any rate the House feels—that we are making a wrong choice in becoming a partner in a concern like this. It is, therefore, necessary that Government should come before this House with greater details, after withdrawing, if necessary, the present Demand. It is only a token Demand for Rs. 1,000. I do not think Government will be losers in withdrawing it at this stage and coming before this House with fuller details at a later stage. I do not think the House will be in a position to refuse the grant for the simple reason that a large majority of Congress people are here to vote for any such enterprise, though some of the articles of association run counter to the ideals which they profess. It is, therefore, very necessary and desirable that we should have a complete knowledge of the working conditions of this Hotel and complete knowledge of the articles of association and the agreement they are going to enter into, so that the House may be able to vote for it with a full knowledge of what they are going to vote for.

Shri Kamath: I have moved cut motion No. 23, that the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100.

The project for which the Demand has been brought before the House by the Minister is, I am constrained to say, extremely ill-conceived. It is neither in the private sector nor in the public sector that this hotel is sought to be built. We in this House are handicapped because the Minister has not given us all the requisite information that would have helped us to discuss this in an adequate measure. But the few words he uttered a couple of minutes ago throw a rather lurid light in this matter. He said that out of 17 or 18 directors of this company Government will be entitled —it is given in this note supplied by the Ministry of Finance on page 2— that Government will be entitled to nominate two persons only on the board of directors of the company. If it is going to be a fact, what the hon. Minister had just now the hardihood to say, is almost ludicrous, as the last sentence in the note says:

> "The stipulations mentioned above would enable the Government to have adequate and effective influence over the management and control of the hotel."

It is laughable when out of 18 directors on the board of the company

Government has got only 2 directors. One wonders whether each director of the Government is equal to 10 private or non-official directors so that they will make 20 and the others 16. There was a similar agreement, though not on all fours with this, some years ago when the Government of India entered into an agreement with a British firm for the construction of a Prefab Housing Factory, and the dice were loaded against the Government and there was no penalty clause and there were so many other defects; finally it became an ignominious fiasco. I hope and pray that this may not also collapse. So far as Government's participation is concerned, I trust Government will not ultimately rue the day when it took a decision to join this company. But, I am afraid the circumstances and the provisions of the agreement, the contemplated provisions, not yet finalised because I understand from this note that nothing has been finalised,.....

Sardar Swaran Singh: As regards the articles of association.

Shri Kamath: Even as regards the Agreement itself, most of the clauses say this will be done and that will be done. If something happens Government will do this and do that. The Minister, to say the least, in fairness to the House, should have laid it on the Table of the House and supplied copies to the hon. Members. What is the meaning of treating this House, as if it is of no importance whatever, in a cavalier and shabbly manner? I must protest against the attitude of the Government in this.

An Hon. Members: Yes; yes.

Shri Kamath: Thank you; I am thanking Shri Tulsidas also because he is nodding his head. Until and unless this agreement is available to us, this Demand should be held over. As a token gesture from you to the House, may I have your ears as well as your eyes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not doing much.

Shri Kamath: You are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House, both sides, this side as well as that side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure the hon. Member won't say anything which is not relevant. Therefore, he need not have my ears.

Shri Kamath: Without hearing me how can you judge the relevancy or otherwise? I was appealing to you that we are very much handicapped in the consideration of this Demand, when the hon. Minister treats this House in a cavalier and shabby manner by not placing on the Table of the House and making available to us copies of the Agreement which the Government propose to or has already gone a long way in entering into with the company. I would appeal to you, Sir, that if the Agreement is somewhere in the pigeonholes of the Ministry, or somewhere near in Parliament House this Demand may be held over for half an hour or an hour so that we may be able to take it up at 2-30. A copy of Agreement must be with the Minister, perhaps even here he may read it if it is not too long and let us study it and then make comments. I hope you have heard, understood and appreciated the point I have made. If you agree—the House seems to be agreeable—we insist on the agreement being laid on the Table of the House. The Minister may be directed to bring a copy of the Agreement and lay it on the Table of the House in half an hour or so. We may take up the next Demand referring to the official language and by the time that is finished we may take this up. We are handicapped; we do not know what the agreement is and we are being asked to pass this Demand without knowing what the Government has commited itself to, with the other partners of this company. May I have a ruling Sir, before I proceed further?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To obviate any further difficulties, I will request the hon. Minister to intervene now, and if after hearing a number of other Members he wants to say any-

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thing in reply, I will give him another opportunity. Therefore, whatever information he has got which he can communicate to the House so as to influence their decision, he may state it. I will give him another opportunity also to speak if he so desires.

Shri Kamath: I have not finished yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not allow him to speak again on this question after the hon. Minister has spoken.

Shri Kamath: Do you want me to speak without the relevant information that the hon. Minister is going to give?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever the hon. Member is able to speak without that relevant information, he may do; at this stage I cannot hold it over.

Shri Raghavachari: The point that is referred for your decision is whether Government, when it wants this House to commit itself into passing nearly half a crore of rupees to be invested in a private company should not place all relevant information before the House. We are now asked to do that without having the material which the Government is in possession of.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has happened is this. This matter was taken up by the Business Advisory Committee and they were not satisfied with a mere short foot-note just appended in the printed book which has been circulated to hon. Members. In answer to that, a more detailed statement of the commitments so far as the financial aspect is concerned, is given here. Naturally, hon. Members want to know how far it will be useful, whether the private accommodation here is not available, how far Government intervention will be useful, and so on and so forth. These are things which will influence the mind of the House one way or the other. I expected that those details would have been given in a note of this kind, but they have not been given. I do not want to hold it over. I will request the hon. Minister to give all the information that he has in his possession. Shri Kamath will not have another opportunity to speak later on in this connection.

Shri Raghavachari: The point is this. Is it not the privilege of this House to demand from the Government that they should give the materials which they have in their possession and which is necessary and absolutely relevant for making up our minds in this matter? They have referred in this note to an agreement entered into with some parties. That agreement must be placed on the Table of the House and made available to us. We cannot be asked to do things in darkness. As the Telugu proverb says, even if you have to throw away into a gutter or into a stream, count it and throw. Let us have this information whether we throw it in the gutter or in some place where we can put our hands and get it back.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, Now the responsibility is on both sides. Whatever they thought necessary to influence the decision of House, Government have given it by way of a memorandum. The original memorandum is a short one and the detailed memorandum relates to financial commitments. As soon as the Demand was read out, it was open to any hon. Member to say that the hon. Minister must move his motion, give such and such material and convince the House as to why we should pass the Demand. In this case, when I placed the Demand before the House, hon. Members kept quiet and thought that it was only the burden of the Chair and the hon. Minister. If hon. Members are not satisfied with any memorandum that is given or any statement that is given, in spite of even these statements—one is printed and one is typed—running over 100 pages hon. Members might say that something else is wanted. There are two ways. Let them not merely hang upon this.

We cannot go on adjourning from day to day. It is open to the House to say "let the hon. Minister who moves his motion satisfy us on these points." We had an opportunity to ask him then. If any hon. Member raised this point then, I would have asked the hon. Minister to speak in the first instance, give his reasons for convincing the House and then the cut motions would have been moved. Therefore, I am not going to reverse this policy merely for Shri Kamath or for any other individual. As he is alert in other matters, he must have brought this to my notice earlier in which case the hon. Minister would have started with his speech first. Whatever the hon. Member can do now he may do. The other Members will have an opportunity after hearing the hon. Minister.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Let the hon. Minister place before the House whatever material he has in his possession at present and if there are any doubts, questions may be put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that, but he will do that after Shri Kamath concludes. In the middle of the hon. Member's speech how can I ask the hon. Minister to speak? I can ask him to reply if it is a question. But to make a general speech and observations, half here and half there, I will have to create a new precedent in this House . . . .

Shri Kamath: When once you were in the Chair in the last Parliament, and Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab was Industries Minister, in the middle of a discussion you held over the debate till he supplied certain figures. I am sorry I cannot lay my finger on it now, but you yourself were in the Chair and you ordered him to furnish the figures which were supplied the next day. Here I do not want to postpone discussion till the next day, but only for an hour or so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will confine himself to the other points and Shri Raghavachari will probably start with the bricks and mortar, accommodation etc.

Shri Kamath: I hope this will not be a precedent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With respect to Supplementary Demands, wherever there is a new service, the literature that is supplied must be as full as in the case of any Demand which is brought into existence or put into the budget for the first time. That must be the course adopted. Mere cryptic statements will not do. For all such new services, the Minister must start with a speech and explain to the House as to why he comes forward with a new service. Thereafter, hon. Members will follow in the debate. This is the normal rule.

Wherever, of course, in the interval new points arise, the Minister will try and get such other information as may be necessary, without unnecessarily taking up the time of the House or adjourning the House.

Now I will request the hon. Minister to speak after Shri Kamath concludes.

Shri Kamath: You have appreciated our difficulties and given your ruling on the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members also will be alert. If the Minister does not speak in the first instance, and if they want some elucidation without which they cannot speak, they will ask for the Minister to speak first.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I have got an explanation to give. If the hon. Minister gave any indication that he wanted to move this motion and speak upon it, I would not have risen. When I found that there was no such observation or attempt, I had to get up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is thoroughly satisfied with the material he has placed before the House. If no discussion takes place, he will ask me to put it to vote. The hon. Member who now raised this difficulty must have thought of it earlier and said "What are we to speak

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on? Let the hon. Minister tell us what it is all about." Then I would have asked him to speak first. Whichever hon. Member has lost that opportunity has lost it. Let him wait for the next.

Shri Kamath: Take the notes prepared by the Finance Ministry. I do not comprehend the purport of sub-paragraph (vi) on page 2 of the notes. With all these handicaps and with only two directors out of 18, which Government has satisfied itself with, Government still thinks that the Board of Directors will give their fullest consideration to the suggestions made by the Government regarding the schedule of requirements for the hotel. Unless it be that all non-governmental directors are pliable, and are also in the pocket of the Government, I fail to see how Government will have the deciding voice in the management of the hotel with 15 or 16 directors ranged against only two from their side. Government, I think, by this sorry deal will help to repeat more or less the blackmarket tariffs, profiteering and other things that are prevalent in some hotels in New Delhi. I remember that the Imperial Hotel once charged as much as Rs. 95 for one night only, during the time of the last Parliament.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 175.

Shri Kamath: Now, perhaps it has gone up. A question was put in the provisional Parliament. After that, I believe there was some sort of a control imposed on the rates but that control does not work. I learn from somebody who stayed there, in the Imperial Hotel recently, that he has had to pay Rs. 135 or Rs. 145 for a single night for a room—not for the mess, not for the food—but only for the room. I am afraid it is going to be repeated in the case of Chanakyapuri hotel. Poor Chanakya has been associated with it. His name is being associated. Great immortal Chanakya is being dragged into this mire. I am afraid it will bring discredit to his name.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know; hon. Members may know much better than I do. In Canada there are two systems—one maintained by the State and the other by the railways. All along the railway line—about 1500 miles—in every important city there is a hotel run by the railways and on the other side, the other half of that system, it is run by the Government by itself. It runs a hotel all along the route. There are hotels with 13 storeys and with accommodation for 1200 guests. They are run there. Therefore, there does not seem to be something inherently wrong in this proposal; it is only a question of how far it will be worked properly.

Shri Kamath: Your suggestion is very helpful. I did not know about this at all. You have thrown light upon this matter so that I may understand this problem. I would suggest as a natural corollary that there might be two hotels in Chankyapuri.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not in the some place. There it was spread over 1500 miles.

Shri Kamath: There may be two hotels—one by the private sector and the other completely public sector. By healthy competition there will perhaps evolve a *via media* or *modus vivindi* ultimately for the construction of other hotels. Here it is not so. The Government has two directors out of 17-18. How will they control this hotel with this scanty representation on the board of directors? I would suggest that not less then 51 per cent of the board of directors must go to the Government. So, so far as this matter is concerned, if Government wants to control and not allow black-market transactions to prevail in this hotel also, I for one suggest that the representation must be increased, if not to 51 per cent, at least to some sort of a decisive percentage. The first part of this note says that the necessity for a suitable hotel in New Delhi has been occasioned by the

increase in the number of international conferences and foreign tourists that come here..... and all that. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that the hotel should be run on very sound lines. Many of these conference delegates and others used to stay in the Constitution House during the last few years.

I know from intimate contact.... (*Interruptions*)

An. Hon. Member: Your favourite place.

Shri Kamath: Yes, my favourite place. That was my first love.

An. Hon. Member: Last love.

Shri Kamath: I don't know about that. I have heard those foreign tourists and distinguished delegates complaining about various matters. It is however a hostel and not a hotel. The question of accommodation in New Delhi has assumed tremendous importance in recent years and very often Government is hard put to accommodate delegates and others, in the Constitution House and other hostels. But I must charge the Government with the policy of favouritism in this regard in allotting accommodation in the hostels.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this is irrelevant. This is concerned with providing additional accommodation. how does the manner in which the present accommodation is distributed arise?

Shri Kamath: If the accommodation is not properly utilised.....

An Hon. Member: It is nepotism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the question is one of preference the hon. Member may say that this category ought not to be allotted. There is no question of nepotism coming into this however relevant it may be elsewhere.

Shri Kamath: Members of Parliament are not given more than one or two rooms but persons who are neither Members of Parliament, nor Government officers are allotted 4-5 rooms.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the present accommodation is enough; no accommodation is required. Is it?

Shri Kamath: If a new hotel is built, it must be built on sound lines and run on sound lines. Therefore, I suggest that this agreement that has been entered into or is being sought to be entered into with the company should be.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has exhausted the time-limit for the entire Demand.

Shri Kamath: I am finishing in half a minute. The agreement is antithetic and contrary to all their economic policy, the high-sounding economic policy, that has been proclaimed in this House and outside, particularly so after the Avadi session of the Congress last January. Here again in this hotel which they want to run for public benefit and for the accommodation of foreign tourists and Government conference delegates, we see private individuals holding the whip hand and deciding voice in the management. If Government fails to assert itself by modifying the terms of the agreement so that Government directors may have a decisive control in the management and in the affairs of the hotel, I am afraid that this will bring discredit to the Government just as some of the projects have done in the past and to which I have referred.

The Agreement about prefab. houses was never laid on the Table of the House; Members had no opportunity to discuss it and examine it. That is why it ended in a fiasco. Here again, it is repeated. The Agreement has not been supplied and we cannot criticise or examine it. I would suggest, therefore, to the Government that the provisions of the Agreement may be read out if it is not too long so that we can take notes. Then at least my successors here, the Members who will speak after me, will be able to criticise in ampler measure than I have done.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are two aspects that have been stressed by the hon Members who have so far participated in the debate. One important question is as to whether there is any real necessity of having additional hotel accommodation in New Delhi. This ponit has not been seriously contested. Yet I might give the information on that point.

The number of persons who visit Delhi is increasing year after year. The importance of the capital of India in the international sphere, political as well as commercial, is increasing year after year and there are a large number of visitors to New Delhi.

There was a proposal to hold the general session of UNESCO in New Delhi and the organisers did some screening to find out the available hotel accommodation which could suit the convenience of the types of persons who normally are delegates to this conference and their investigation showed that accommodation for about 150 persons was available in all the hotels in New Delhi. That, I must confess, when it was mentioned to the Government, came to us as a matter of surprise. It is true that large number of hotels are run here in New Delhi but the type of accommodation and the type of conveniences provided in those hotels are not of such a standard that we could put there the delegates who are likely to attend these international conferences whether they are official or otherwise. It was, therefore, necessary that we should undertake construction of additional accommodation. The number of delegates that are likely to attend UNESCO session is to be anywhere between 700 and 1000 and it is a big gap which cannot easily be filled.

Again, if this were a case only of making available suitable accommodation for delegates to UNESCO there would not be a valid argument in support of undertaknig construction, but, otherwise also it has been increasingly felt that the hotel accommodation is really inadequate not only for visitors from other countries, but also for a large number of visitors from various parts of India. They have to come here for various purposes, conferences official as well as non-official or semi-official, and when they visit this place there must be adequate accommodation.

So far as the Constitution House is concerned, the hon. Members of this House are fully aware that this was constructed years ago as a temporary hostel and the building is now almost on its last legs.....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It must be demolished.

Sardar Swaran Singh:....and whenever I had occasion to pay a visit to some of my Member friends in the Constitution House they have always been complaining....

Shri Kamath: Not to me.

Sardar Swaran Singh: ....that the building is not in a fit condition and that it will have to be pulled down sooner or later. Actually, I should have a complaint against Shri Kamath for not affording me an opportunity because he has never cared to invite me just as other friends have done. If he had invited me I would certainly have taken the privilege of paying him a visit as I have done to others.

Shri Kamath: May I invite him tomorrow?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Therefore, so far as the Constitution House is concerned it is a temporary accommodation and the building also is of such a nature which cannot last for long. Therefore, to Government it was clear that certain additional accommodation had to be constructed. It was with that end in view that the new Government hostel is being constructed on Queensway which was referred to by the hon. Member from Madras. That hostel is coming up and it resulted in certain inconvience to certain hon. Members

of this House because we had to shift them at short notice from the quarters they were occupying. But, I am glad to say that we were able to provide them with good accommodation in exchange for the one occupied by the Members and that hostel building is coming up fast.

So far as the expected accommodation in the Government hostel on Queensway, is concerned, it can accommodate roughly 200. It may be a few more or less but it is not going to be very much above that number. That will be hardly enough to take the present occupants of the Constitution House because that building will have to be demolished sooner or later. The intention is to keep the Constitution House also going as far as it could and it is not the intention that the Constitution House building should be pulled down as soon as this new hostel building on the Queensway is constructed. But, in the long run it will be necessary to pull down that building and to utilise that site either for another hostel or for some other government building.

What I want really to stress at this stage is that the new hostel that is being constructed on the Queensway will be just enough to take the occupants of the Constitution House. It may be that certain persons who are now occupying Constitution House may not like to go there. For them there will be some other accommodation. But, the total reservoir of available hotel or hostel accommodation will not be appreciably increased merely by the construction of the hostel on the Queensway. Moreover, that is going to be a hostel and the intention is to regulate the tariff in such a way so that government servants and others who come on official business to New Delhi may be able to find accommodation at reasonable rates. That could also afford some relief to the officers who are posted to Delhi and who cannot get accommodation straightaway. They can be housed ir the hostel temporarily so that they can await their turn for getting allotment of residential accommodation.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What about the public? Will the public be given accommodation there?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Members of Parliament will be entitled to accommodation in that hostel. The intention is not to run that on a commercial basis. If there are any vacant rooms they can be temporarily allotted to public also, but that is not intended to compete with other hotels.

Therefore, the construction of the new Government hotel in Queensway does not really materially add to the available hostel accommodation in New Delhi. It was, therefore, necessary that some additional accommodation should be made available. It was from that point of view that this project of the construction of a hotel in Chanakyapuri was undertaken.

Chanakyapuri, as you know, Sir, is the part of New Delhi which is developing fast. Most of the Embassies are going to have their buildings there and their chancelleries and embassies are to be lodged in those buildings. There is some private section in a part of that area but it will mostly be occupied by foreign ambassadorial staff. That site is not very far off from the centre of governmental activity and the location of a hotel there was, therefore, a necessity. It has not yet become very popular and therefore some sort of help was necessary to initiate a project of this magnitude.

Shri Kamath: Adequate transport also must be provided.

Sardar Swaran Singh: You, Sir, were asking as to what is going to be the probable accommodation in that hotel. The intention is—subject to the details of architecture which will ultimately govern the exact figure—to have accommodation for persons ranging from 350 to 400 or

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

so. So, it is going to be a fairly big hotel with all the modern amenities which are normally to be found in hotels of that type.

Shri Kamath: Air-conditioning and all that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many storeys will there be?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is going to be a multi-storeyed building.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): How many storeys will there be actually?

Sardar Swaran Singh: 7 to 8 storeys there will be.

Shri Vallatharas: Has the plan of the proposed building been prepared?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes. Tentative plans have been prepared with regard to this building and such of the hon. Members as are interested to have a look at them are most welcome. The plans can be shown to them, but I am sure the time of the House need hardly be wasted about those architectural designs or things of that nature.

Shri Kamath: We will come to your Ministry.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a public place. I was saying that the accommodation in this new hotel is going to be of the order of 350 to 400 persons. So much with regard to the need for a hotel of this nature.

The second point about which some concern has been expressed by the hon. Members is the terms of the agreement. It is true that the detailed agreement has not been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, but the essential points have been given in this note which has been circulated on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee. I would particularly draw the attention of the hon. Members who have criticised this agreement to paragraphs 4 and 5 of this note. It is provided there that all important matters involving policy affecting the financial position of the company shall be decided by the Board of Directors with the prior approval of the Government for which a suitable provision will be included in the memorandum and articles of association of the company. Therefore, that part of the criticism where it was urged that the presence of just two directors on the Board of Directors will not really have the effect of exercising any effective control over the management or the functioning of the hotel is not really a very valid one. If all important matters involving policy affecting the financial position of the company have to come up to the Government for prior approval, then I submit that so far as the control of the financial aspect of this project is concerned, this provision is quite ample. After all, in a project where Government is subscribing shares of the value of Rs. 25 lakhs in a total share capital of Rs. 1 crore, it is too much to suggest that we should have a majority of directors on the Board of Directors. The other provision relating to the advance of loan at a rate of interest which is not very much concessional cannot be regarded as a sufficient handle to entitle Government to insist on the majority of Government directors being present on the Board of Directors.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Could not the Government have 51 per cent of the shares so that they may have effective control?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It a project of this nature, this provision was really intended to stimulate the participation of private capital and some of the people who will be coming forward and subscribing to this will be really investing their money which, at the moment, may be lying idle. Actually there is no bar; there is no question of Government not being offered 51 per cent. Actually, perhaps, with 51 per cent. others will be happy, but the intention was that private capital should

be forthcoming to participate in this venture and that Government money should not be tied down to this project except to the minimum. That has been the approach. The approach, really, is not one of having the majority of directors on the Board of Directors. It is the control over the financial policy that matters and not the actual majority of directors on the Board of Directors. The view has been that this control on the financial position is more important than mere majority on the Board of Directors.

Shri Kamath: About administration?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as administration is concerned, I may refer the hon. Member to clause 5 of this small memorandum.

Shri Kamath: Clause 6.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Clause 5 comes earlier than clause 6. Clause 5 provides that the company's business will be managed by its General Manager whose appointment will be subject to the approval of the Government. Therefore, I submit that in a case of this nature, we have also to look to the approach and the viewpoint of those who subscribe Rs. 75 lakhs in a capital of the total value of Rs. 1 crores. Government get the shares, not ordinary shares, but preference shares where a minimum of 5½ per cent return is ensured free of income-tax, and still, Government have got this dual control both over the finances as well as over the management inasmuch as the financial position and policy are to be controlled by prior approval of the Government. It is not a case of their taking a decision and then Government exercising the right of vetoing it. Prior approval means all the matters will be carefully scrutinised before they are given any shape, and then, the power of the Government in approving the appointment of the General Manager gives a fairly effective voice in the management and control. The intention is, if a suitable Government servant, who could be deputed and appointed as a General Manager, is available,—provided we get a suitable officer of that type—he is likely to become the General of this company. Therefore, with these two safeguards which, I think, are much more important than insistence on mere majority in the Board of Directors, it is considered this is a project which is quite sound and gives sufficient control to the Government.

A doubt has been raised as to why Government themselves cannot undertake a project of this nature, and even the Avadi resolution has been imported in his characteristic way by Shri Kamath. But I think in a business of this nature, where private capital can play an important role, it is worthwhile inducing private capital to come out and to invest in a business of this nature. This is not in the nature of a basic industry like steel or coal or anything of that sort. It is more or less a consumers' service, if I may use that expression.

Shri Kamath: For eating.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That perhaps, is a better expression. In the case of eating also I think private persons should be permitted to eat. Private people are entitled to eat even in the socialistic pattern of Shri Kamath.

Shri Kamath: Like others, they too will.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Therefore, I think in a hotel business, if private capital is forthcoming, it is well worth encouraging it, rather than shutting it out. From that angle, the possibility of collecting Rs. 75 lakhs which will form the majority capital in a project of this nature is worth-while. Again, Government have got certain disadvantages in running a business of this nature. Therefore, it is necessary that it should be managed really by a limited company, especially when it is to be run on more or less commercial lines.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

Government will not require accommodation all the time. It is enough if there is a stipulation—and it is intended to have that stipulation—that Government will have priority with regard to bookings. If there are Government meetings or any international gathering, or if Government, for any reason, feel that hotel accommodation is required for any Government or public purpose, then the Government will have the right to reserve accommodation. During the period that the Government will not require that accommodation, it is better that that accommodation is utilised by private individuals according to the well established commercial lines upon which hotels of this nature are run.

Then, it was said that the articles of association have not been laid on the Table of the House. As I submitted earlier, the articles of association have yet to be finalised and if there are any suggestions which hon. Members may have to make, they will certainly be taken into consideration, in finalising the articles of association. The intention actually is to invest Rs. 26 lakhs and not Rs. 25 lakhs as originally stated, the reason being that in the company law, the articles of association can be amended by a person holding 75 per cent of the share capital. There are clauses intended to be incorporated in the articles of association which give special control to Government on its finances in the matter of appointment of managing director and about the qualifications of the Government directors. Therefore, the intention really is to invest Rs. 26 lakhs in shares, so that there may not be a combination of 75 per cent which will enable an amendment to the articles of association being made. It is for this purpose that these salutary safeguards are provided.

It is true that a copy of the agreement has not been laid on the Table of the Sabha; but there is nothing in that agreement which is outside the main points I have already mentioned in the statement and in the memorandum. Even that agreement will be required to be changed slightly and that also is not yet in its final form. But I have already submitted the salient features of the agreement.

It was also pointed out that Jam Saheb and another person have been given the right to nominate 3 and 2 directors respectively. It is not correct that they are really going to get shares of the value as was indicated by the hon. Member. There are certain stipulations about the minimum holding qualifications to entitle them to nominate those directors. Those are all matters of detail which will be gone into and in drafting the final articles of association, the views expressed by the hon. Members in this House will be given due weight.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What will be the maximum stake of these two hon. gentlemen, if they should exercise the privilege to nominate 3 and 2 directors respectively?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Along with the Government, they should have a majority in the share capital. For instance, together with the Government they should have Rs. 51 lakhs or Rs. 52 lakhs.

Shri Kamath: Will the hon. Minister kindly throw a little light on clause 6 of this note which appears at page 2? This clause concerns the day-to-day administration of the hotel and not with the appointment of manager and so on. Clause 6 is concerned with the day-to-day administration of the hotel. With regard to that it says, "The Board will give due consideration to Government's suggestions," but the Government has no decisive voice at all—they will receive only due consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If both these gentlemen and the Government have got 51 per cent of the shares, they will have the majority voice.

I want hon. Members to have an idea of the time. Half an hour was allotted for this Demand but we have spent an hour and more. I am prepared to allow time for this Demand till 2-15. Let me have an idea of the number of hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion. I see five hon. Members rising. Even if I allow 5 minutes, for each hon. Member, it comes to 25 minutes.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I seek clarification on two points? May I know what amount of private capital has so far been received and the appoximate time within which the company will be able to pay dividend, especially on preference shares?

Sardar Swaran Singh: May I crave your indulgence to elucidate these points? So far as the amount of private capital is concerned, we cannot collect any capital unless the articles of association are actually finalised and properly registered. As regards the time when we will actually start earning profits, that depends upon the way in which it is run, the amount of business and so on; that can be anybody's guess.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give 3 minutes for each hon. Member. Shri Raghavachari.

Shri Raghavachari: We have been seeing how the discussion on this Demand has been going on. You will pardon me for saying this; no doubt the time allotted for this Demand is half an hour, but the gentlemen who starts the discussion takes more than half an hour and the Minister takes another half an hour to give information to enable other Members to offer some remarks. Between them they have taken more than an hour and the other Members are given 2 and 3 minutes each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the other Members will have half an hour. There is absolutely no injustice done.

Shri Raghavachari: I do not want to go into details. I have listened very carefully to the information which was very much sought after, but the Minister was simply, I should say, begging the question. He did not give information which really enables us to come to a decision on this matter. The kind of information that he gives is all vague. We have not finalised the articles of association. He says, "the agreement is not finalised and therefore, I cannot place it." I have listened to his arguments. His argument is that there has been no sufficient hotel accommodation in Delhi and therefore Government must undertake to provide hotel accommodation; and the necessity, he said, was the UNESCO Conference for which about 750 people (guests) are expected. Suppose some conferences come and about 2 lakhs people are expected to gather; are you going to build permanent houses for them? I am not able to understand that portion of the argument at all. UNESCO Conference is not a daily affair; it is not even an annual affair. It is something which might come of once in some years, and for that the Government wants to provide a permanent hotel. Is it the Government's policy that because they are holding a conference, they should build a permanent hotel? To my mind that argument is not sound. You are going to invest so much money on it, to provide a high standard of comfort and accommodation for the UNESCO delegates. But do you expect this permanent hotel to be constantly visited and to attain popularity in this poor country? What would happen to the crores of rupees that you are going to invest in it?

An Hon. Member: Not crores.

Shri Raghavachari: I know that Rs. 1 crore is the share capital; but

[Shri Raghavachari]

they can borrow money, and they can mortgage and do all sorts of things. I am not able to understand the reason behind this thing.

2 P.M.

I want to ask another question. They have now provided for this hotel. We know what a hotel is. It is said that this hotel is intended to give a high standard of comfort to the people that come. We know that to keep a man in comfort is a very inclusive and expensive phrase. Comfort includes, as my hon. friend was saying, for one night they paid Rs. 135. They may pay even more. The question of comfort is a difficult affair to define. We know how such hotels in big cities have practically led to a kind of demoralisation. I am sorry for this kind of a hotel. We have some experience of life. We know what kind of accommodation is required if these activities and other things go on. If only I had occasion to see some kind of a memorandum of articles of association of the un-settled, unfinalised company being distributed here and there. There, they want to have a brewery, drinking, night-club and all these things. Certainly, the high friends that come from outside want all these things. They are used to these comforts. You have to provide them. Is it consistent with the directive principles of your Constitution that you should do these things? Prohibition, morality, these are the things that we ask for and we swear by. But, you are starting a hotel where a night-club, a brewery and drinking and all these things should go on. I am shocked to see that Government funds should be employed for purposes of this kind.

I want to ask another question about this Jam Saheb and this other gentleman. I do not know these two gentlemen. What is the peculiar or great experience that these two gentlemen have in the matter of running hotels or promoting hotels? The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar was a prince, I think. He may be a prince with plenty of money. Do you want to provide a safe investment for his money? Do you want to provide an occupation for him and his relatives? Is that the purpose for which you are doing this? They and the Government together will have 51 per cent of the share capital. That was the statement of the Minister. So, these two gentlemen are part of Government; at any rate, they are so inseparable. They and the Government always go together. I fear that these two people without any special experience are being permitted and encouraged to do this.

Then, the capital of the company is said to be Rs. 1 crore. The Government will purchase Rs. 26 lakhs worth of shares. The note provides that the Government have undertaken to give them a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs; that is Rs. 51 lakhs out of Rs. 1 crore. Not only that. As regards the site on which this building is to be built in Chanakyapuri, para. 1 of the note says, payment of a premium of Rs. 50,000 per acre. An area of land is to be provided by the Government at Rs. 50,000 an acre. When I was casually moving in those places, I understood one acre costs Rs. 1 lakh. It may be that for the sake of this Government sponsored hotel, they give land at Rs. 50,000 per acre. It is an area: not one acre. Therefore, Government provides this sum. Suppose they take 10 acres; that would come to Rs. 5 lakhs. What is provided here is, if they do not pay the capital value of that cite that would be treated as a loan carrying 4 per cent. interest. A sum of Rs. 51 lakhs which the Government pays for loan and shares and a few lakhs for the value of the ground, all this is Government money. The two other gentlemen, I understand from outside information I referred to, that is, some memo distributed, contribute Rs. 2½ lakhs: the Jam Saheb Rs. 1½ lakhs and the other gentleman Rs. 1 lakh. They have been allowed to nomi-

nate—their successors and successors for generations—three directors for Rs. 1½ lakhs and 2 directors for Rs. 1 lakh. Of course, under the new Companies law it may be that all these nominations, succession and all these things may not be permissible. It may possibly be modified with reference to the new Act. But, nevertheless, these people have been given the right to nominate directors; not only they, but the future rulers of Nawanagar. We are asked without proper information just to vote these moneys. Even now I was unable to understand the real reason why the Minister felt that he cannot place the agreement on the Table except one little reason that it is still unfinalised.

As I said, it finally resolves itself into this. "We want to do it; we are going to do it. We do it in your interests; trust us." I for one as a responsible Member of this House, do not feel called upon to say, Yes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Under the new Companies Act, agreements before being finalised and registered can be publicised.

Shri Raghavachari: I already said that under the new Company law, many amendments may be made. More than that, what I am concerned with is this proposed company. You are asking this House to permit the Government to enter into partnership with a private agency to run some kind of a new business. Even with the greatest calculations and engineering experience, the Housing Factory and other things misfired. They have all ended in huge loss. You are now starting a new venture, a hotel where all kinds of activities that I described will go on. As we know, the hotel is concerned with a constantly consuming business, at every stage. To control such a thing with the idea of running it properly requires special experience. A burnt child dreads the fire. If we say this, it is an unpleasant fact. But, even unpleasant facts must be told by the people who have been sent here only to say that.

As I already said, this liquor bar and night club are things which are revolting to me. What I ask is, what guarantee have you taken that the moneys that you are going to invest would come back to us? It is all in the company. As I read it, these two gentlemen must be paid first. If a loss comes and the company is to be wound up,—I do not wish it that; but if it does come as it often comes to institutions into which Government has gone—the difficulty will be this. The two gentlemen will be paid their share capital. They have a guaranteed interest of 5½ per cent. Even if the company has declared no dividend, they must be paid this money. What remains out of the contribution of public funds may be zero according to the circumstances. It is said that large profits may be made. Is the Government, in order, to make profit, to start institutions of a most objectionable kind, of a most immoral kind, a most risky type of activity? Therefore, I feel that the purpose of the Government is to help these two promoters, the Jam Saheb and all his relations to be also appointed there. My friend the Minister was casually saying, an officer may be appointed, supposing an officer a retired relation of this Jam Saheb comes—he will be appointed. Has he experience? We cannot find any fault with him; certainly he will be appointed. Therefore, to my mind it seems that the whole thing is a risky venture. The whole thing seems to have been conceived without proper thought, without proper exercise of public interest. Therefore, I fear this new company which they are going to start in Chanakyapuri and though they call it Ashok Hotel may be a Nityashoka and the moneys that we are to put into in will be a certain loss.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: By this grant, we are going to provide Rs. 26 lakhs for a hotel in Chanakyapuri. There is no question about the shortage of accommodation in Delhi. The point is whether, at this stage, when we are not in a position to provide accommodation for the low-paid employees, peons, etc,—we read in the papers today that some people have been killed due to the collapse of houses on account of heavy showers in Delhi itself—we should not be satisfied with something humbler, and whether we should provide a sum of Rs. 1 crore in order to provide accommodation to well-to-do people who want this sort of decent accommodation for temporary residence.

Coming to my specific cut motion, I have to state that we disapprove of this policy of contribution to a public company under private persons through preference shares. In spite of whatever the hon. Minister has stated, it has not been made clear whether this contribution through preference shares cannot be purchased by the other persons or the other partners, because generally according to the law of the country the shareholders can purchase the preference shares, buy it up. A hotel, it has already been said here, is a very profitable business, and it has been said that as much as Rs. 100 was paid by one gentleman for accommodation for a single night only on account of rent. Here, it is stated that we are going to have some sort of cumulative dividend to the extent of 5½ per cent. If it is a very profitable business and if we are going to participate in this venture, then I could have understood the position had the Government of their own started it, without associating itself with such persons as the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, Harbanslal Chadha of Dehra Dun etc. It has been stated, also that their contribution is not, in fact, very much, only Rs. 1½ lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh. We do not know who will provide the remaining amount of money. So, in such circumstances it is very necessary that we should be clear about the position of the Government with regard to the preference shares, and also whether it could not have been avoided, or whether it could not have been done entirely by the Government itself.

We are glad that the UNESCO session will be held here next year, but we know that even in a country like Indonesia recently the Bandung conference was held, and certainly they did not have luxurious accommodation. So many Prime Ministers and important dignitaries and personages from 29 countries came there with their staff, and they could make accommodation available. Similarly, if distinguished persons connected with UNESCO come here, we can certainly provide them with accommodation, for example, in guest houses, may be in the President's guest house etc. So, it is not all necessary for us to show to the world that we are building this magnificent hotel to commemorate this occasion of the conference of the UNESCO being held here.

With all these things in our mind, we do not approve of this policy of Government, namely spending so many lakhs of rupees over this one hotel when we are not in a position to give sufficient loans for house-building purposes for low-income people and about which so many questions are being asked in this House day in and day out. So, in this situation we do not think that Government would be considered justified in entering into this venture and in this manner.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are only two or three points which I want to reply to at this tage.

I must confess that I have been able to understand the fears of the hon. Member when he said that this is going to be a place where immorality is to rule and the whole thing is going to be so black. I do not know why the experience of

the hon. Member is so poor about hotels here or elsewhere. I thought most respectable hotels.....

Shri Raghavachari: I have no experience of any hotel. The words "night club" there are enough.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Then, may I take it that my hon. friend has got some experience of a night club? I hope he has not.

The point which I am submitting is that decent hotels are entirely different from the concept which was painted by the hon. Member here. There is decent society, good arrangement for lodging, good food and proper atmosphere for social contacts, and I do not know why there should be any concern or fear on that score. Actually, the fact that Government is a participant in this venture will, in itself, be a sufficient guarantee that a certain standard will be maintained and a proper atmosphere will be created. It will certainly be the endeavour of Government to see that people are lodged there in good surroundings, and people, particularly foreigners, when they go back, do not carry the type of impression about which the hon. Member had just expressed fears Therefore, actually to get rid of any such fear, it is necessary that there should be some sort of control which can be had by Government's participation, and in the manner I have already suggested.

Then again, it has been said that this thing should be managed by Government alone and that private capital need not have been brought into this. Actually, the policy of the Government throughout has been that in spheres where private capital can come and undertake ventures, particularly of this type which is certainly not among those basic things in respect of which Government is committed to start State ventures, it should encourage the flow of private capital. Because there are going to be Government requirements in a case of this nature with regard to which Government do not want to pay more than what is absolutely necessary, Government has come forward for participation.

Again, I cannot reconcile the two opposing arguments. There is a fear from one quarter that this is going to be such a paying business that they ask: why not Government itself subscribe the entire capital, why should not Government take the entire advantage? And on the other hand, the criticism has been that all this is going to be a dead loss. I submit that the intention is not to make it purely a profiteering concern, but to have some sort of control so that within reasonable limits proper charges are levied from the occupants, and to see that it is not run purely as a profiteering business, and I think it has to be ensured that there is a certain standard of comfort and an atmosphere which is so essential.

The only other point which requires mention relates to the fear that there is going to be any super charter for this hotel. There is not going to be anything of that nature. It will have to be governed by the provisions of the company law, and it is from that angle that Government is taking the precaution of subscribing to shares of the value of Rs. 26 lakhs so that according to the latest amendments and according to the provisions in the company law all the non-Government shareholders may not combine and be in a position to amend the articles of association and thus deprive the Government of the right of control which is sought to be ensured for the Government under this agreement.

Therefore, I submit that the Demand may be approved by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Regarding the cut motions, I would like to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

know whether any hon. Member is pressing his cut motion.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I am pressing my cut motion No. 20.

Shri Raghavachari: I am pressing my cut motion No. 21.

Shri Ramachandra Reddy: I am pressing cut motion No. 22.

Shri Kamath: I am pressing cut motion No. 23.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I do not press my cut motion No. 37.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced to Re. 1."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced to Re. 1."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demand to vote.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that I can say, so far as this Demand and similar other Demands, where token grants are asked for, are concerned, is this. Let it be made a convention that at the next Budget Session details will be given of the expenditure, so that opportunities will be given to the House to discuss—not the principle, because the principle is accepted on a token Demand—the details. The details will certainly be discussed at the next Budget Session. By that time, Government must be in possession of various papers, and they must be in a position to give greater and fuller material to the House. I hope this convention will be adopted in the future.

As for this token Demand, the policy has been accepted, and the token Demand has been passed.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Can we not raise the question of policy at the time of the next Budget Session? Simply because the token Demand has been accepted now, how are we....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Shri S. S. More: As far as the Budget is concerned?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No It cannot be done. As a matter of fact,

possibly the hon. Member was not here when the previous Government was there. Formerly, the Standing Finance Committee was especially appointed for this purpose. In its place we are doing it in the House itself now. If after the Budget Session, and during the course of the year, a new service had to be undertaken without the approval of Parliament, the Standing Finance Committee gave its approval. The entire memoranda were placed before the Standing Finance Committee which was elected by the House, and that Committee gave its approval; and therefore, the policy was accepted; and unless the policy was accepted, Government could not proceed further with the matter.

Now, the House itself has accepted the policy. It is for that purpose that a token Demand is placed before it. So far as the details are concerned, formerly all the details were not being placed for discussion. What I would suggest now is that the details may be placed before the House next time, *i.e.* whenever money is sought to be expended, so that those details will be looked into by the House, at the next Budget Session. But the policy is now accepted by the House, because the token Demand is passed. That is the general position. What the Standing Finance Committee was doing with a smaller number of people then, the whole House has had an opportunity to look into now.

DEMAND NO. 61—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up this Demand relating to the appointment of the Official Language Commission, which was held over earlier. I find that there are a number of cut motions to this Demand. I have looked into the cut motions, and I find that there are a number of them which relate to the general policy relating to Hindi. They are not in order. The Constitution has laid down that at the end of five years from the commencement of the Constitution, a commission....

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The hon. Minister is not here.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am here to represent him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he will be coming in a few minutes.

The Constitution itself lays down that every five years after the commencement of the Constitution, there will be a Commission to look into the question as to how far steps could be taken to accelerate the pace of introducing Hindi as the official language. Hindi has been accepted to be the official language, and it will completely supersede English at the end of fifteen years, unless Parliament tries to continue English for any particular purpose. Hindi cannot be introduced all of a sudden at the expiration of the fifteenth year. Therefore, the Constitution lays down that at the end of every five years, a Commission should be appointed, which shall report on the pace of introduction of Hindi, for what particular purpose and what particular subjects it will be introduced, in which of the Legislatures and in which of the High Courts it will be introduced and so on. It is in pursuance of that article in the Constitution that this Commission has been appointed.

Now, the Demand that has been placed before the House relates to the details regarding the staff that are necessary to assist this Commission. As for the general policy regarding Hindi etc., it is all left to the Commission, once it has been appointed. The Commission's report will be considered by a committee of both the Houses; that seems to be the conception. Therefore, it will be premature to discuss the policy underlying the work that has to be done by the Commission. Hon. Members can discuss the ques-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

tion of staff, for instance, and say whether the staff are adequate, or inadequate, and so on.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): May I make a submission? Since this Official Language Commission has been appointed under the mandatory provisions of the Constitution, we can perfectly understand that we cannot question the appointment of the Commission. But the representative character of the Commission can certainly be called into question in the sense of taking into account....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might say that other persons might have been taken.

Dr. Krishnaswami: .....the interests of the non-Hindi-speaking areas, and also having a general picture given as to what the [illegible]s is, and what the difficulties are, for, undoubtedly, this is a very difficult problem, and we should like to make our observations on that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This occasion ought not to be taken for the purpose of giving a direction or suggestion to the Commission saying 'Go at this rate, so far as the High Court is concerned, or so far as the legislature is concened', and so on. All that is out of order.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I would not think of doing anything unparliamentary like that of giving instructions to a statutory body.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion can be on the following lines. Certainly, it is open to the hon Member to say that the Commission must have been appointed earlier, or that it must consist of representatives of other interests, such as the backward areas or the non-Hindi-Speaking areas, and so on.

Shri Kamath: May I submit that all matters referred to in the footnote under this Demand are open to discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are they?

Shri Kamath: All matters mentioned in the footnote can be discussed. Kindly refer to page 6 of the explanatory memorandum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly, hon. Members can discuss allowances, and the composition of the Commission etc. It could be said that this Commission has been appointed too late, it ought to have been appointed earlier, i.e. at the expiry of five years, and so on.

Shri Kamath: Kindly look at para A of the footnote also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The details of the Commission, the manner of appointment, the staff that has to be given, the travelling allowances, the time within which the Commission must submit its report—all these can certainly be discussed.

Shri Raghavachari: I have tabled cut motion No. 10. So, I may be permitted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Hon. Speaker himself has noted down only the following cut motions, namely cut motions Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 25, 32 and 33. He asked for the cut motions which hon. Members wanted to move; and then he has noted down these numbers.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want to move cut motions Nos. 14 and 15.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not find those numbers here. Possibly, the hon. Member was not present then.

As for cut motion No. 34, it is beyond the scope of the Demand, and therefore it is ruled out. That means, the additional cut motions to be moved are Nos. 14 and 15.

Working of Official Language Commission

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum

not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg move:

Criteria and methods which should be adopted in granting the relief

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excepting cut motion No. 34 the other cut motions are now before the House, along with the Demand.

Before we proceed further, I would like to know who are all the hon. Members that want to speak on this Demand....I find that there are a number of hon. Members.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Members coming from the non-Hindi-speaking areas may be given more chance.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I support Hindi. So, why should I not be given a chance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The balance of time left over for all these Demands today was 3½ hours. We started at about 12 noon; so, we shall close this debate at 3-30 P.M.

Shri Kamath: The reply will be after that. Give five minutes to each.

Shri Raghavachari *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Raghavachari has taken part in the debate on the other Demands also. So, he may make room for others

Shri Raghavachari: I shall be very brief, and mention only the points. I have absolutely no antipathy towards Hindi, nor am I unfavourable to the introduction and popularisation of Hindi. I am one of those who welcome it, but I would caution that the progress must not be at the risk of generating irritation. That is all I am concerned with. It should be a matter of policy for any sane government not to do things which will only result in creating more opposition to a movement which everyone of us likes and loves, and which everyone of us feels must come in very soon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even that matter is entirely in the hands of the Commission. It is the Commission which has to report on that. The hon. Member evidently appears to take this forum for advising the Commission as to what it ought to do. The Commission will invite the hon. Member also.

Shri Raghavachari: I shall give my answers to their questionnaire, and have an opportunity in that way. But here I am only concerned with the delay in the appointment of this Commission. Under article 344 of the Constitution, this Commission must have been constituted at the expiry of five years from the commencement of the Constitution.

We anticipated that there would be some delay, and therefore, I was one of those persons in the deputation which met the President, because its appointment was in his discretion. He had to appoint it.

[Shri Raghavachari]

We made a representation that it should be done as soon as five years were over. The Government took its own time; I do not wish to go into the detail about the date on which it was appointed; it was certainly long after five years were over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not forcing the pace.

Shri Raghavachari: So I only want to raise a protest and say that the Government have neglected a constitutional responsibility; they should have done it much earlier rather than take their own time.

Shri S. S. More: They are proceeding with caution.

Shri Raghavachari: Not caution but dilatoriness.

Shri Vallatharas: As regards the policy of introducing Hindi as the State language—the official language—I do not think anybody in any part of this country is against it. But I want to be particular about my Madras State, which is a non-Hindi speaking area.

Recently, to the questionnaire issued by the Commission, answers have been given by the University of Madras, which opinion practically represents the opinion of the entire population in Madars State—I should say it is the opinion of the Tamilian population. I for one personally would like Hindi to be introduced at the earliest in spite of any odds and circumstances, but the general public mind must be taken into account.

So far as the constitution of this Commission is concerned, I have got the very greatest grievance. It is the absolute privilege of the President to appoint the Commission. But the directions under that article about the nature and constitution of the Commission—~~that~~ is the members—require that the languages mentioned in Schedule VIII should be represented properly. I have got a clear analysis of the 21 members who are put on the Commission. For briefness's sake, I will read what I have noted:— (1) Eleven northern States are represented as against two southern States; (2) No University of the south is represented, but five Universities of the north are given representation. Five Educational institutions in the north are represented, as against none in the south. Fifteen members from the Hindi-speaking areas are given representation as against six members from the non-Hindi speaking areas. Of course, I will deal with the respective members who are mentioned there later on. The industrial concerns in Madras or in any part of India are not represented. No labour representation is there. No political parties are represented—except the Congress. Here I should like to draw the attention of this hon. House to the existence of the Dravida Kazhagam in South India which is conducting its own agitation against the introduction of Hindi, but for clarity's sake I may say that it only strongly opposes the compulsory education in Hindi. I am not going into any more detail. But in spite of that, there is no representation of political parties in the Commission except the Congress Party—no other political parties are given representation. No agricultural interests are represented. No language-wise representation is given. The chairman of the Public Service Commission of Bihar is given a place, but none in Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Andhra or Mysore is given a place there. No scientific section is represented.

Thus the constitution of the Commission is such that it is inadequate in every respect. The Hindi Samiti at least has given representation for 24 States in its Committee. Here taking all the 28 States in India, 17 are said to be non-Hindi speaking areas. In a Commission which is to decide the fate of these non-Hindi speaking areas —which are nearly three-fourths of this country—should they not be properly and justly represented? Could they not expect that sufficient and adequate representation should be

given to them, so that they may represent their views and see how things can be taken into consideration so as to see that Hindi is made to prevail throughout the length and breadth of the whole of India without any difficulty? I submit that the constitution of the Commission should be revised. Representatives of all sections must be there.

At present, I would solicit reference to the questionnaire issued by the Commission. The interests of industry, culture and science, in the interest of the entire country, have to be borne in mind by the Commission. The questionnaire that has been issued so far does not indicate a single question in respect of any of these matters. As a matter of fact, consideration of the industrial, scientific and cultural advancement seems to be out of the purview of the Commission. If there is representation of these three sections in the Commission, I think it will be able to function highly efficiently also.

So far as the policy is concerned, I am not criticising that policy; I welcome that policy. There must be one State language, somehow or other, and I submit to it, and the whole country must submit to it. (4)

One other point which I must submit is this. There is great apprehension in the south which must be allayed. It is not the apprehension of any ordinary man in the street. Of course, the ordinary man also must be respected to a great extent. I am placing the view of Shri C. Rajagopalachari. He had published a letter in a daily newspaper. It reads:

> "In spite of elucidations appearing in the Press now and then, there is still a great deal of anxiety and doubt in the minds of the people in this part of the country—that is, South India—about the medium of public examinations for all-India services in the light of the provision in the Constitution that English should be replaced by Hindi as the official language of the Union after 1965".

This is a matter which will come into effect after 1965. If things after 1965 are considered in such an apprehensive manner, I would only request you to consider how Shri C. Rajagopalachari has considered the existing position. He has considered it in a more alarming and more apprehensive manner. The present position is very bad. The conception of the future, after 1965, is equally bad also, in his own opinion. (5)

So far as the University of Madras is concerned, their view is the Government in pursuing the present policy have been in a mind to force Hindi upon the people. This is the view of the University of Madras expressed in their answer to the questionnaire of the Commission. I will come to the questionnaire issued by the Commission. The latest pronouncement of our hon. Home Minister, of course, in reply to Shri C. Rajagopalachari gives a guarantee. It says:

> "I am, however, clear on one point, namely, that candidates from non-Hindi speaking areas should not be handicapped or placed at a disadvantage in these examinations in which they have to compete with their counterparts from Hindi-speaking areas. The question of adoption of Hindi as the official language of the Union need not be inextricably bound up for conducting all-India examinations. We should stick to the time-table prescribed by the Constituent Assembly for the replacement of English by Hindi in the Central offices; but nothing should be done that would tend to deprive the country of the services of the best qualified youths on account of any avoidable difficulty in the matter of examinations". (6)

A reaction to this can be seen in Shri C. Rajagopalachari's letter to a newspaper.

[Shri Vallatharas]

"In spite of elucidations appearing in the Press now and then, there is still a great deal of anxiety and doubt in the minds of people....."

All statements expressed by leading personalities in the Government or in the Congress Party go to show that there will be a free and fair spreading and propagation of Hindi in this country. But there are severe apprehensions expressed by various people.

I would also like to submit what the University of Madras has felt about it. In its answers, it says:

"From a recent statement, it would appear that out of 2500 candidates who had appeared for the Indian Administrative Services and other Class I services examinations, 400 appeared from this part of the country. Out of them, it is estimated that a very small number qualified. The facts speak for themselves, and to recruit a few persons every year to the administrative services of the Central Government, there does not seem to be any justification for upsetting the whole scheme of education in the State and for implementing the suggestions, implied or otherwise, contained in the letter....."

This is a very serious thing which the University has brought to light. I myself know here from acquaintance with persons of the south who are employed in government service or who are seeking employment, that there is a compulsion imposed upon them so far as Hindi is concerned. If I view this matter in the light of the assurance given by the Home Minister, it is certainly forcing Hindi on those candidates who are appearing. This seems to be a general complaint and seems to be true also.

There is one important matter which I want to submit because it indicates the mind of the entire Government. I will refer to a circular ~~letter No 23/34/54-AIS(1)~~, dated 3rd November, 1954, from the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. If this letter is true and if it really represents the mind of the Government, of their conception of the policy, of their ways and methods of implementation of the policy, I should certainly observe that it is in contravention of the Constitution and the Government has far exceeded the limitations that have been placed upon them by the Constitution. I have not got a copy of the circular but I have got the relevant portions here. In that letter, it is stated that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devnagari script. It is further stated therein that Hindi should be introduced as the sole medium of examinations and also as the medium for conducting the *viva voce* tests and that the Government of India appreciate that if the provisions made in the Constitution for changeover from English to the national language is to be implemented within the prescribed period of 15 years, it is necessary to make an announcement publicly without unavoidable delay. With these three aspects which I have stated, this circular letter was circulated to many important departments. The Inter-University Board considered it and gave a reply and that reply has also been seen and considered by Government. Why should there be a spirit like this insisting that the examinations must be held only in Hindi and not in any other language?

Shri C. D. Pande: That is only after 15 years.

Shri Vallatharas: That is one clause. I refer to other clauses also. After 1965 also how can this Government say anything unless the Parliament passes a law saying that English will cease to exist? How can this Government anticipate ten years

before what will be the condition? It shows the mind of the Government; it betrays the mind of the Government. The Government has no business to say at this stage what it will be the condition then. The Constitution empowers the President to appoint another Commission after 5 years, that is ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. Yet the Government has got the boldness to say that Hindi shall be the language in which the questions should be put and answered!

It appears that last year in some of the schools, questions were put in Hindi to Tamilians. How can the boys and girls understand all these things in Hindi? We know the South has to follow the North and we accepted that Hindi shall be the State language. But, then, why should you come and sit upon us and even make people like Shri C. Rajagopalachari and the present Minister of the Madras Government and the University feel apprehensive about it very seriously and in a suspicious manner. That is a position which the Government will have to consider and think about. Pandit Nehru has said in his recent utterances that if Hindi is forced upon the people certainly, there will be dislocation of the unity of the country. Further President Rajendra Prasad, with his gentleness and nobility said that Hindi hereafter will not be the Hindi of the Northerners but it will be the Hindi of all-India. All these sentiments are good. But what is it in practice? You sit upon our head and say: unless you answer in Hindi you are not to be taken in. The University has said that out of 400 persons only a very small percentage has been taken in because of this. I am not making any complaint against anybody.

We in the South have been split up amongst ourselves so-called upper classes, backward classes and scheduled castes. Owing to some such thing the South has been rent into two and that cleavage has not yet been bridged. There is the question of Brahmin and non-Brahmin still looming large in Tamil Nadu. This is not to be found in Malabar or Andhra. Where it had rereceded into significance. Then we have got another institution the Dravida Kazhagam which has got its own principle of agitation. Whether one agrees with it or not is altogether a different question. (*Interruption*). It has gained momentum in the minds of the people. Look at the recent election of Shri Kamaraj to the Madras Assembly. But for the full support of the Dravidar Kalahamam, he would have been routed out. The Congress would have lost hold in South India. I do not want you to forget these things. Take them into account and develop your policy. I had been in the Congress and have gone out of it, but my whole life and blood is in it. So, I should like to submit to Government that there should not be the slightest use of force. There is the answer given by the University of Madras to the questionnaire of the Commission. I would like the Government to go through it. There must be a process of evolution in propagating Hindi so that it may come as if by natural intuition and by assimilation among the non-Hindi speaking areas, and for that a period of 30 years from the commencement of the Constitution is quite essential and 15 years will not suffice. Necessary amendment of the Constitution may be effected. I appeal to you that in the domination of the South by the North, ~~nobody can dominate any other so long as he is morally good~~ the grievances of the South should be respectfully heard and appreciated and justice should be done.

I submit that in regard to the Army, Urdu must go off. Hindi must be introduced all at once. So far as the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs are concerned, as for Administrative Service Class I, the questions must be put to them in their regional languages and not in Hindi till a particular situation develops at a later stage. I know so many officers have learnt Hindi. It is butler Hindi

[Shri Vallatharas]

just like butler English. They can say, *Ap kya kahte hain*, that is all and nothing more. That sort of superficial and farcical Hindi, we do not want in this country. The language must express our tradition, our sentiments, our feelings and emotion and the sincerity of thought. I hope Government would appreciate my suggestion that it should be a voluntary process, that it may be spread over a period of 30 years from the beginning of the Constitution, and consider it. If the Tamilian of the South, or for the matter of that, any non-Hindi speaking individual, is forced to answer questions in the Public Service Examinations in Hindi, it will be a fateful day. It will further exasperate the feelings which are already running very high. Let us not do it in the interests of national unity. Let Government understand what our feelings are. Our Home Minister said that we must stick to the Constitution for the present and see later. I am very happy, if that is done. It will remove suspicion. I say that the opinion of the University of Madras is really the opinion of the entire Tamil Nadu which is the present residuary Madras State.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I do not want to take much time. The Demand under consideration is of two parts; one is about the Language Commission and the other is about the granting of relief to persons who have served the Nation.

I will first of all dispose of the second part. I would only like to enquire from the hon. Minister on what lines this relief is going to be given, whether it will be in a partisan spirit or whether men belonging to all political parties would have their own opportunity of getting this relief.

There is another intriguing point about this. There are certain people who once belonged to the Congress, who made some sacrifices and went out of the Congress Party to join other parties. I want to know whether such people who are supposed to have contributed greatly to the winning of freedom would be considered for relief or whether because they do not belong to the party in power, they would not be considered though they have been thrown out of jobs now.

I now come to the language question. I quite appreciate that the Government appointed this Commission with a view to report on the progress made regarding the question of Hindi. The Constitution conceives the idea of expanding Hindi not only in Northern India or the Hindi-speaking places but also in the non-Hindi regions. According to the census of 1951, it is noticed that as many as 14 crores of people are Hindi-speaking, including Urdu and Punjabi, and about 18 crores of people are non-Hindi-Speaking. Within the area occupied by the 18 crores of people, what attempts have been made by the Central Government to expand Hindi and to assist such of those institutions that have been trying to expand Hindi? As far as I know, there is one Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. I am sure you know about its development. It has been working for about 38 years in South India and has done yeomen service. As many as 50 lakhs of people have been taught Hindi, but I fail to trace any attempt of the Government to help that institution, which has been doing that work for the last 38 years. After all, they seem to have offered a grant of Rs. 10,000 last year or probably during this year with a view to equip their library. You are aware that the Sabha is collecting money by private donations to the extent of Rs. 10,00,000 or Rs. 12,00,000 and spending all the money there. To what extent the Central Government, which is anxious to expand Hindi, has gone to their assistance? To what extent their requirements have been met by the Central Government?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Perhaps no Congressman is there.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Expansion of Hindi does not mean expansion of it in the Hindi areas alone. I have got in my hand a booklet called the *Programme of development and propaganda for Hindi*, issued by the Ministry of Education in 1955, which gives the information that very little is given to assist the expansion of Hindi in the southern regions or the non-Hindi regions. Evidently most attention is paid to North Indian institutions like the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, and even the compilation of the standard Hindi dictionary has been allotted to the same Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras. I have no complaint against giving this to efficient bodies, but I would like to say that similar assistance should be given to non-Hindi speaking areas with a view to justify the conduct of the Government in their expansion programme.

Along with this question, the regional languages question also has been considered in the Constitution. I will read here from a booklet published by the Akhil Bharateeya Hindi Parishad, Delhi-Agra, which says:

> "The non-Hindi regions speaking the language as mentioned in the eighth schedule of the Constitution are 11 in number. There are four linguistic regions on the West and four on the East Coast of India. The West Coast is covered by Gujarati, Marathi, Kannad and Malayalam while the East Coast consists of Tamil, Telugu, Oriya and Bengali. The northern front, namely, the Himalayas has three non-Hindi regions, namely, Assam, Kashmir and Punjab. These eleven linguistic regions are distributed among the 15 States of India. These States cover an area of more than 7 lakhs of square miles with a population of more than 21 crores. The languages of these regions are very old with rich and ripe literature. They were used as media for administration, literary expression and cultural progress. ..... Any attempt to belittle the importance of our regional languages is bound to impede the progress of Hindi as a common language. Our provincial languages are bound to develop more and more in word content as well as in the content of express, as our country progresses under our democratic constitution."

I was only reading this just to point out to what extent these regional languages were helped with a view to develop them on the same par as Hindi.

I shall ask the hon. Minister to tell me what amounts have been spent within the last five years from the Central Government funds in Hindi areas and in non-Hindi areas and to what extent the policy so far pursued by the Government was in consonance with the Hindi expansion programme of the Central Government; and to what extent the duty of the Education Ministry has been discharged properly in this connection. I would further ask the hon. Home Minister to tell me in what direction such expansion programme is going to be assisted and in what ways such assistance has been given. Were any training colleges opened in Southern India with a view to expand Hindi there? Were any stipends given to teachers in training schools, especially for training in Hindi and learning Hindi language? Was any assistance given to the teachers, whether they are working under local bodies or in private schools, not only to learn Hindi but also to teach Hindi and was any aid given to such people also? In fact, the universities in the South do not seem to have taken the opportunity of developing Hindi in the way in which it is expected to be developed. Either the Central Government practically ignored the need to assist the Southern universities in the matter of expansion of Hindi or they did not want any such expansion. I have made these remarks with the idea of bringing it to the mind of the hon. Home Minister that, so far, the expansion programme has not been

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

satisfactory, and with this unsatisfactory expansion programme and the unsatisfactory expansion that has been achieved so far, any forcing of this language on the South would be unhappy and uncomfortable. The way in which things are being pursued from the Centre is creating a lot of suspicion in the South, with the result that all those people who are anxious to help the development of Hindi are feeling a little bit apathetic about it. Quotations have already been made by my hon. friend, Shri Vallatharas, and I do not want to dilate upon them.

Recently you will have noticed that the Madras University Syndicate as well as the Academic Council have outlined a programme about this and to what extent Hindi can be forced upon the officers working in non-Hindi areas. That is a clear indication of the mind of the intelligentsia of the South and it also gives a clear picture of what all those people are thinking about. It has been the practice for certain hon. Ministers and Deputy Ministers to speak in Hindi which probably they do not know very much. As a matter of fact, we have seen some Deputy Ministers trying to read out in Hindi but not being able to impress either upon themselves or upon the House (*Interruption*). It is a very unhappy feature that they are not able to answer the supplementary questions at all. This sort of artificial Hindi expansion in and around the Ministry does not seem to convince others of the efficacy of the Hindi expansion programme. There is no use of forcing it upon the people who are not able to cope with it. Every attempt must be made to see that Hindi is expanded in all places—not only in the north but also in the south. I speak with a sense of responsibility about this for the simple reason that in the whole of Madras State, I was the first President of the district board to introduce Hindi in high schools. But the way in which the expansion programme is implemented in the south and the way in which it is pursued from the north on the south, seem to require some caution.

3 P.M.

I also suggest that greater expansion programmes must be undertaken and greater attention must be paid. The regional representation among the members of the Language Commission has been to some extent referred today. I found the name of Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha representing Madras. I doubt the veracity of that statement because you belong to Andhra and not Madras and how your place is shown as Madras is not known. But I am quite sure that you will fit in quite well both in Madras as well as in Andhra

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I do not want to traverse the same grounds covered by the hon. Members who have preceded me. I want to make a few observations on both Hindi and some of the decisions that have been taken by the Government in this respect, the constitution of the Language Commission and also the help that is being sought to be given to political and other sufferers.

I feel that there is too much of fanaticism among the votaries of Hindi. Even in the House we have been subject to severe handicaps of listening to an understandable language. It has become a fashion with some people to parade as patriots and think others who do not know Hindi as somewhat inferior. A lot of emotion, a lot of psychological feeling, has been imported into this agitation; it is completely wrong It has created great bitterness in the minds of some of the M.Ps. coming from the south and also in the minds of the people of the south. I am speaking with a great feeling. It is very unfortunate that we are again and again being told that we must learn Hindi. We are no doubt learning: we make an attempt. Unfortunately we cannot quickly progress. It is impossible to learn a language within a

year or two. Placed as we are we have got other responsibilities. Learning Hindi is not the only work.

If you look into the history of any language and its development, and in any country you will understand that it has developed as a language of convenience. It should develop itself; it should evolve itself if it has to become the language of the masses. It should not be the language of a few votaries and a few fanatics. Government should revise their perspective and change their policy and methods. There I am not in agreement even with the Constitution which has fixed a period of 15 years. We want fifty years, not fifteen.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.-East *cum* Ballia Distt-West): Why not 500?

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): Will you live so long? (*Interruptions*)

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: In order to learn.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Here is another specimen of the fanaticism that we are seeing. We do not want such type of fanatics. A sort of new group is being created—a new group of patriots under the garb of learning or preaching or propagating Hindi. They are all telling us that it is the national language.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will bear in mind the scope of the debate. We are on the Demand which provides certain establishments for the Hindi Commission. Hindi has been accepted as the official language of the Union.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Official language.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A statutory Commission has also been appointed. That is the simple point. You may speak about the Commission, about the reference to the Commission, position of the Commission, whether so much money is necessary, etc. These are relevant facts; it is no good going into that question whether this ought to be the official language. The period is there. Thereafter it will come before the House and a Committee of both the Houses will go into their report—the report of the Commission. The President will take into account those facts. There is no good anticipating all that here. Hon. Members will, therefore, confine themselves to these simple points.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not anticipating at all. The facts are there and we are facing facts. In the foot-note it is said that the Commission is authorised to fix up a time-schedule by which Hindi may gradually replace English as the official language of the Union and the language for communication between one State Government and another.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is laid down in the Constitution. If the Commission has been authorised to go into matters which are far beyond the scope of what is provided in the Constitution, then possibly hon. Members can say that the terms of reference are too wide or too narrow, or the position is not good. Beyond that, now to say that Hindi should or should not be forced is rather irrelevant.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It has already been pointed out by the hon. Members.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it has been already pointed out, he need not point it out again.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The composition of the Commission is such that it will not inspire the non-Hindi people. It is composed of people coming from predominantly Hindi areas and we cannot expect a fair and good report from such a Commission. That point has been made out. And I only wish to say that if Hindi is to be propagated, it should be done in the normal way;

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

it should not be imposed; it should not be a language for throtling, a language of frustration. It should be a language for the masses; it should be evolved and it should be taken by the people quite willingly. What is being done is something else. You have set up a Commission and there you put people most of whom come from Hindi areas. You do not take the people from the non-Hindi areas, who are more than the people speaking Hindi. Unfortunately, the Commission is composed of people who come mostly from Hindi areas.

Shri C. D. Pande: Half of them are from non-Hindi areas.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: More than half; 13 out of 20.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: We can see the mind of the Government in the very composition of this Commission. They are not broad-minded even in the composition of this Commission. How can we expect fair-play, justice or equity at the hands of the Government. I am willing to support the policy of the Government in respect of propagating Hindi but I cannot understand their madness for imposing and spreading Hindi in this manner.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is it parliamentary to use the word 'madness'? (*Interruptions*)

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am seeing certain Deputy Ministers now and then getting up and reading out Hindi speeches just like parrots and peacocks?.... (*Interruptions*).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I submit that the hon. Member is offending the sentiments of those hon. Members who speak in Hindi. It is not correct moreover to say all that, when the official language is Hindi. What is the objection? What is the objection to Members getting up and speaking in that language? On the contrary we expect that all other Members whose language is not Hindi will kindly take to it and speak Hindi as soon as they can. Some hon. Ministers speak in Hindi and some of our friends of non-Hindi speaking area here also speak in Hindi. All honour to them. My friend is taking exception to the use of Hindi as official language. If you will kindly see the foot-note here you will be pleased to see that (a) is there and then (b), (c) and (d) are all subject to (a). The first thing is the progressive use of Hindi and my friend is objecting to that and I do not think he is relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I will now call another hon. Member. He has spoken enough.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There is one more thing I want to say. Apart from this question of Hindi, there is another point to which I want to refer and that is with regard to the relief or the help to be given to political sufferers and other sufferers. In this connection, may I say that I am not one of those who believe in granting relief or rendering any financial help to those people who have voluntarily rendered any service to the State. They may be in need or they may not be in need, but that is not the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And those who involuntarily rendered service do not want it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The national service is rendered voluntarily and they know the consequence of that action. It is really very admirable that such service is being rendered by such men to the nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of other hon. Members who want to speak on this. The entire time allotted will be over soon and we must close the debate by 3.30. I have already allowed more than 10 minutes to the hon. Member.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Only one minute more, Sir, and I will finish.

I would say that this fund may be utilised by Government to help their own people and to render assistance to such men whom they want to, it may lead to a lot of favouritism. In the past it has led to favouritism and only certain sufferers have been receiving help and others have not been receiving any help. People who are members of other political parties are denied the relief and only those people who are in the Congress Party or the ruling party have been getting relief.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is no question of 'No'. It is a fact and by saying 'no' you cannot deny a fact. (*Interruption*). All the relief and all the assistance has been going only to the Congress people and no others. That is my charge against the Government. It is done in every State under the garb of helping the political sufferers. Under the garb of helping people who have suffered in the cause of the country they have been helping the Congress people only and strengthening their own party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member does not want anybody to receive and therefore others are not receiving.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Unfortunately, under the big name of rendering assistance to political sufferers they have been assisting only their own men and so it is unnecessary and it should be stopped.

श्री आर० क० चौधरी (गौहाटी) : मैं हिन्दी के बारे में कुछ बोलना चाहता हूं। हालांकि हिन्दी मेरी मातृभाषा नहीं है तो भी मैं हिन्दी में ही अपने विचार आपके सम्मुख रखने की कोशिश करूंगा।

आज हम एक इंडिपेंडेंट नेशन हैं, तो मैं अपने भाई श्री एम०एस० गुरुपादस्वामी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इंडिपेंडेंट नेशन होने पर हमारी अपनी कोई राष्ट्रभाषा होनी चाहिये कि नहीं, खाली अंग्रेजों की हकूमत यहां से हटाकर तो हम इंडिपेंडेंट नेशन नहीं हो जाते। हम अगर इंडिपेंडेंट इंडियन नेशन होकर रहना चाहते हैं तो विश्व के और स्वाधीन देशों के भांति हमारी भी अपनी एक मातृभाषा होनी ही चाहिये और तब सवाल उठता है कि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा क्या हो.....

श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री : अंग्रेजी।

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : उसके बारे में तो हमने निर्णय कर लिया है कि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होगी। मैं तो अपने उन भाइयों से जो आज हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं, कहूंगा कि विरोध का अब समय नहीं रहा, विरोध तो आपको तब करना चाहिये था जब कांस्टीट्युएंट असेम्बली में भाषा संबंधी निर्णय किया जा रहा था, तब तो आप बोले नहीं और वहां पर एक मत से हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के पद पर आसीन किया गया। इस तरह का निर्णय हो जाने के बाद मुझे उन भाइयों का विरोध करना उचित नहीं प्रतीत होता और मुझे तो यह देखकर बड़ी शर्म लगती है जब मैं देखता हूं कि दूसरे स्वाधीन राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधि अपनी भाषा में बोलते हैं और हमने देखा कि मार्शल टीटो हालांकि थोड़ी बहुत अंग्रेजी जानते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी भाषा में ही अपने विचार प्रकट किये.....

An Hon. Member: No, no he spoke in English.

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : लेकिन यह शर्म की बात है कि हमसे अभी तक विदेशी भाषा का मोह नहीं छूट रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हम विदेशों में जाकर कौनसी भाषा बोलेंगे? हिन्दी, हिन्दुस्तानी, तामिल, तेलगू अथवा किस भाषा में बातचीत करेंगे? हमने जब हिन्दी को अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा माना है और सारे देश के लिये माना है तब हर एक प्रान्त के निवासियों का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उसको अपने प्रयोग में लाएं और हिन्दी सीखने

[श्री आर० के० चौधरी]

का जल्दी से जल्दी प्रयत्न करें। लेकिन यहां मैं एक कठिनाई की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा जो हम आसाम, बंगाल और दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को हिन्दी सीखने के बारे में मालूम पड़ रही है। मैं विद ड्यू रिस्पैक्ट कहूंगा कि जब हम यहां पर अपने प्रधान मंत्री को हिन्दी में बोलते सुनते हैं तो उनको समझने में हमको परेशानी होती है और हम उनकी भाषा नहीं समझ पाते, इसी तरह जब पंत जी हिन्दी में बोलते हैं तो उनको समझने में बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ती है और इसका कारण यह है कि वे अपनी हिन्दी स्पीचों में उर्दू के अल्फाज़ काफी लाते हैं जबकि उन्हीं के प्रान्त के कुछ ऐसे सदस्य हैं जैसे पंडित बालकृष्ण शर्मा, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री आदि, उनकी हिन्दी हम सरलता से समझ लेते हैं। इसलिये मैं अपने हिन्दी बोलने वाले भाइयों से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे लोग ज़रा अपनी भाषा में सरलता लायें और जहां तक हो सके अपनी हिन्दी में उर्दू के अल्फाज वे न लायें, उर्दू के अल्फाज जो हिन्दी के भाषणों में आ जाते हैं वे हमारी समझ में कम आते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक कठिनाई जो और हमें हिन्दी सीखने में पड़ती है वह जेंडर सम्बन्धी कठिनाई है, जैसे कोई तो टेबुल को मैसकुलिन जेंडर कहते हैं और दूसरे उसको फैमनिन जेंडर मानते हैं, चन्द्रमा को कुछ मैसकुलिन जेंडर मानते हैं तो कुछ फैमनिन जेंडर और इस लिंग भेद को लेकर हमें हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने में काफी परेशानी अनुभव होती है और इस नाते यह जो कमीशन बना है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कमीशन इन सब बातों पर सोच विचार करके कोई एक रास्ता निकाले जिस रास्ते पर चलकर हम सब अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोग जल्दी से जल्दी हिन्दी सीख लें। मुझे श्री गुरुपादस्वामी और उनसे पहले जो एक सज्जन और बोले उनके हिन्दी विरोध को सुनकर बड़ा खेद हुआ क्योंकि उन्होंने खाली हिन्दी का विरोध किया लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया कि यह रास्ता पकड़ने से हम दक्षिण के लोग हिन्दी जल्दी और आसानी से सीख सकेंगे, उन्हें अपनी स्पीचों में ऐसा रास्ता सुझाना चाहिये था। अब कमीशन का यह काम हो जाता है कि वह एक रास्ता बतलायें जिस पर चलकर जितने भी देश के अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोग हैं वे बहुत जल्द हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकें। अब हम सब भारतवासियों का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है और हमें यह प्रतिज्ञा कर लेनी चाहिये कि हमें हिन्दी का सारे देश भर में एक कोने से लेकर दूसरे कोने तक उत्तर, पश्चिम, पूर्व और दक्षिण चारों दिशाओं में प्रचार करना है ताकि सब लोग हर जगह इस योग्य हो जायें कि वे अपनी बात हिन्दी में कह सकें और लिख पढ़ सकें और जब हम ऐसा कर लेंगे तब हम संसार के अन्य स्वाधीन राष्ट्रों के सामने गर्व से अपना मस्तक ऊंचा कर सकेंगे और कह सकेंगे कि हमारे स्वाधीन राष्ट्र की भाषा हिन्दी है जो विश्व की किसी भी भाषा से कम नहीं है बल्कि यह आदि और पुरातन भाषा संस्कृत से निकली है और यह आर्य भाषा है और यह सबसे अच्छी है।

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have listened to the speeches of hon. Members with a certain degree of perplexity. It appeared to me that they were anxious rather to give vent to their feelings, which had hardly any basis, than to address themselves to the actual proposition which is before the House. I have no desire to hurt the susceptibilities of any hon. Member here I would rather like to take the sting out, if there is any still left, in the matter of the propagation and acquisition of the knowledge of Hindi

It seems it is till being bandied about that Hindi is being forced upon the people. I do not understand this. Hindi was accepted as the official language—as the Constitution says, the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devnagari script—by all the Members of the Constituent Assembly unanimously, whether they belonged to the south or to the north, to the east or to the west. All of them were agreed that Hindi should be the official language of the Union.

I had something to do with this matter when it was discussed and considered in the Constitution Assembly. For days, we were engaged in finding a solution that would be acceptable to all. There were occasions when sentiments ran high and when people seemed to be possessed by some sort of fanaticism of which some examples were noticed even today. Fanaticism is of various types: it is positive as well as negative. So, there were some such men, but we tried to appreciate the views and the feelings of every one and ultimately succeeded in hammering out a solution which was accepted by every one of the non-Hindi people. If there was any one in the House who had still any grievance, then the dissentent did not belong to the non-Hindi speaking region but to the Hindi-speaking one. So, the only question that we have to consider is this. Having unanimously accepted that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union and having again unanimously accepted that Hindi should replace English within fifteen years and having given sacred place to those doctrines and to those principles, in our solemn Constitution, should we or should we not take steps to fulfil our promise and to carry out the objective which we laid before ourselves? That is the main problem. Why should we be angry about it? Why should we get annoyed at it? I see no reason. If we are earnest about our pledges and if we are faithful to the principles to which we have wedded ourselves, it becomes our moral duty to carry out the obligations which were implicit in them. So, it is not a matter affecting the Hindus or the Hindi-speaking people. It is something which concerns the honour of every one in India. Every citizen owes allegiance to the Constitution and has has to see that what the Constitution has laid down is fulfilled and is carried out.

The Commission was appointed by virtue of a provision which made it obligatory for the Government to appoint the Commission. There is no manoeuvre about it, and there is nothing to manipulate. It is a straightforward thing that was done. I am sorry that the composition of this Commission has been attacked. It is again difficult to take a correct view of things or to view them in the correct perspective when mind is confused, when prejudices have altogether wraped one's judgment. If you will please look at the list, you will find that we have tried as well and, if I may say so, as faithfully as we could, to carry out the directions that are embodied in the Constitution. It is laid down there that the fourteen languages which have been recognised by the Constitution as regional languages will be represented in this Commission. We have tried to carry out that direction and acoordingly a representative of every single language is there. I do not think it is necessary to divide the representatives into those coming from Hindi-speaking or from non-Hindi speaking areas. But it is wrong to say that the Hindi-speaking representatives outnumber others. They do not. In fact, they are only six or seven out of 20 or 21. We tried to find the best men from the country and I am thankful and greateful to Shri Kher, who agreed to undertake this very embarrassing, difficult and thankless task and also to the members who have agreed to bear this burden on my request. You, Sir, are one of them and so I am thankful to you in particular.

I have here the names, and I would like hon. Members to hear the names and to see if any better composition could have been thought of or devised. From Assam, we have Dr. Birinchi Kumar Barua. Head of he Assamese

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

Department, Gauhati University to represent Assamese; Dr. S. K. Chatterji, Chairman, West Bengal Legislative Council, Calcutta, to represent Bengali; Shri Maganbhai Desai, Gujrat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad, to represent Gujarati; Shri D. C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, to represent Kannada; Prof. P. N. Pushp, Amar Singh College, Srinagar, to represent Kashmiri; Shri M. K. Raja, Editor, Dinabhandu, Ernakulam, Travancore-Cochin, to represent Malayalam; Dr. P. Subbarayan, Member, Rajya Sabha, Madras, to represent Tamil; Shri G. P. Nene, Rashtrabhasha Bhavan, Poona, to represent Marathi; Dr. P. K. Parija, Pro-Chancellor, Utkal University. Cuttack, to represent Oriya; Sardar Teja Singh, *ex*-Chief Justice, PEPSU, to represent Punjabi; Shri M. Satyanarayana, Member, Rajya Sabha, Madras, to represent Telugu; Dr. Babu Ram Saksena, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Allahabad, to represent Sanskrit; Dr. Abid Hussain, Jamia Milla, Delhi, to represent Urdu; Dr. Amar Nath Jha, Chairman, Public Service Commision, Patna, to represent Bihar; and also to bring to the Commission first-hand knowledge of the difficulties that have to be faced in the matter of examinations held by the Public Service Commissions.

Some Hon. Members: He is no more.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes; he is no more; I am sorry. I would like to pay a tribute to his memory. He was a great educationist and a friend of all good causes. I am sorry that he is no more in this country of ours to help us and to guide us in many of the undertakings in which he took a leading part.

Then, Dr. R. P. Tripathi, Vice-Chancellor, Saugor University, Saugor, to represent Madhya Pradesh; Shri Balkrishna Sharma, M.P., Delhi, to represent, if I may say so , Hindi; Shri Mauli Chander Sharma, Delhi; Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Head of the Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras; Shri Jai Narayan Vyas, Jaipur Rajasthan, and Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy-Speaker, Lok Sabha, Delhi, to represent Delhi. (*Interruptions*).

I shall put the question squareiy to the Members of the House, is there anything unfair about this Commission?

Shri Vallatharas: I did not want to make mention of specific names; but as the hon. Home Minister has given all the names, I want to submit that as far as Dr. Subbarayan, is concerned, apart from.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow the hon. Member to make any such references here. The hon. Minister is only answering to the statement that has been made by the hon. Member, putting it into compartments and giving the details. He says that every language has been represented by honourable men and the hon. Member cannot easily take exception to any of them.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The special request has been made to the Commission that while making its recommendations, it should pay due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India and the claims and interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to public service. That has been emphasised. It is now for the Commission to consider and examine all questions and I am sorry that an unnecessary prejudice should have been created against this Commission, which has indeed a very difficult task to perform at this very initial stage; it hardly looks very patriotic or large-hearted either.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There are prejudices against the Commission because the Commission is going to force Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas.

Pandit G. B. Pant: No commission can force anything on anybody. So far as I am concerned, I have repeated again and again that I have no desire to force Hindi on anyone, much less on those who want to resist even the

irresistible attraction of Hindi; I hope they will be converted by the beauty of that language, by the exigencies of the situation and by the demands of national culture and respect of the country. The self-respect of the country demands a language which can be spoken everywhere in the country and which can be said to be the language of India. Can we allow English to be the national language of India? Can it continue for ever? We should apply our minds to the question rationally, and dispassionately, and then it has to be decided. I would have no objection if it had been decided by the Constituent Assembly that it should be Telugu, Tamil or English, and then it would be right for us to acquire as much knowledge of that language as would have enabled us to carry on our work and to add to the dignity and the stature of our country by developing that national language. Those of us who happen to be in that position today owe a duty to the self-respect of the country to see that a national language is developed. At the same time, we have all to remember that we want regional languages to develop too. I fully appreciate the great height of importance of a language to the people who have been speaking that language and who have used that language from their infancy. We respect that sentiment. In our country, with all the diversity of its cultures, there is also the basic unity. We do not want in any way to impoverish our culture; we want every regional language to grow and to have immense literature to feed the various States and to develop the best aesthetic culture that can be found in any country. So, there is no desire in any quarters—I will be sorry if there were any—to smoother the growth of any language or to impoverish any language in any way. But the point is this. If we develop the regional languages in the different States and accept them for our regional administrative and other purposes, then what will happen to other things which concern the entire nation? Suppose you have Tamil in Madras, Telugu in Andhra and so on and so forth. Then, it will not be possible at all to conduct our work here in English, because every region will be concentrating on its own language. If such a position is considered reasonable and if that stage is reached, then how are the all-India questions to be tackled? That is the question which has to be considered. There is no escape from this. Hindi alone can serve the all-India purpose and we have willy-nilly, whether we desire it or not, to carry out what the Constitution has prescribed and laid down for us in solemn terms.

Sir, some reference was also made to the examinations. I have said before and I am repeating this statement so as to remove whatever lingering misapprehensions there may still be in this regard. So far as public examinations are concerned, we do not want anyone to be prejudiced or to be placed at a disadvantage on account of his being born in a non-Hindi speaking area and his having to compete with those who had been borne in the Hindi speaking areas. The examinations will be so held that the best of men can join our services and nobody, because of his ignorance of Hindi, should be left out if he is otherwise fit and deserves to be taken in our services. I do not see why after that there should be any concern or any apprehension in any quarters. I had made a statement here sometime ago. Mr. Vallatharas referred to Rajaji's letter, but he did not say that Rajaji issued this letter, which was a copy of my letter to him, to the Press in order to remove whatever misapprehensions there were. But I am sorry that Mr. Vallatharas still sticks to his old prejudices.

Shri Vallatharas: Personally I have no prejudice.

Pandit G. B. Pant: He has no prejudice, but he has fallen into a bottomless pit where he can see no light and where it is not possible for him to see the light, because he is so much drowned in the pit below that no light can penetrate there; but he is a vigorous and I think a well-built

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

person and so I am not surprised. But so far as the language of Rajaji's communication to the Press is concerned, it was intended to reassure people that there is no apprehension of any South Indian being put to any disadvantage because of the policy that the Government may follow in the matter of Hindi.

Several other questions were put as to what the Education Department is doing and what others are doing. I do not know if these questions are germane to the issue that is before us. Hon. Members all roamed over and beyond the fence; they did not confine themselves to the really relevant issues. If I were to follow them, I think no time would be left for other business. I have to respectfully submit that I earnestly and in all humility see the co-operation of every Member of this House and of every one living in the regions where Hindi is not the spoken language, in carrying out the aims and objectives which they and we together prescribed and laid down solemnly for our own and posterity's guidance in this Constitution. If we apply ourselves to this task in that spirit, I hope that we will attain all that we desire within the next 10 or 15 years. But, I also appreciate the feeling to which expression has been given here. If we want to accelerate the pace of Hindi, then we have to win over those who are not familiar with Hindi today. We cannot in any way accelerate the pace or the march onward faster than we are doing except with their fellowship, friendship and co-operation. We appeal to them to build a national language, national in the sense that that would be used by all people in this country, that would be the language in which our Ambassadors will be allowed to present their credentials in foreign countries. It is hardly befitting our dignity when our natioals in other countries have to present their credentials in English. I will just give a short story. The King of Afghanistan was here, I am told, some time ago. There was a banquet here and speeches were delivered. The speech delivered by the representative of India was perhaps in English. Then he said, I am surprised that you speak in a foreign language; what does your independance mean? That is what I would like you to consider. That is the question which is put to us by many others. So, in the circumstances, let us examine this question in a spirit of friendliness for Hindi, with the realisation of the unity and oneness of our country. Parochial considerations and other petty matters which divide us from each other are not going to contribute toward the strengthening of the integrity and solidarity of our country or our nation. We have all to combine together to find place for every one, to preserve our composite culture, to enrich every element in it and to see that what comes out is really worthy of the great traditions and the still greater position which, luckily, our country has come to occupy in the international world today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put such of the cut motion as hon. Members want me to put.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Nos, 8 and 11.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 50,000".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of

Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Cut motion No. 14.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments, and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding **Rs. 6,62,000 in** respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tne question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the cut motions are negatived. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,00 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal) *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only motion for leave to introduce. Consideration stage is later.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. C. Guha: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

Of course, hon. Members know the limits.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Not beyond that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five minutes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is a very peculiar position that in this case we have already spent the money out of the Consolidated Fund of India and now appropriation takes place. In other words, it is not exactly appropriation, but it is some adjustment of misappropriation which has alrealy taken place.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): *Post facto* appropriation. Why not put it better?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Our Constitution does not provide for any process of *post facto* appropriation. We can only have appropriation. Once we have already spent the money, is this Appropriation Bill a legal Bill or is it only taking some liberties

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

with this House and your coming before the House and telling us that this expenditure is necessary? Supplementary Demands must always be of a nature where the need is felt by the Government before incurring some expenditure. The whole thing must be discussed before the House before the expenditure is incurred. In this particular instance, expenditure has already been incurred and now we have to put up with this when we are being told that this amount has been spent by us and you vote this expenditure. Then comes the question of appropriation. Therefore, the use of the word Appropriation Bill or the use of the word appropriation is not very appropriate use of language. My submission is that Government should always be on its guard about this. This House has to be taken into confidence. It is the supreme authority, the sovereign authority is of this House, and this House alone can grant the demand. Unless these demands are granted, it does not lie in the power of this Government to come before the House and ask them for a certain appropriation. I say that it is now too late in the day and becomes only an academical argument. But, the Government should take into consideration that this sort of playing with the House ought not to be tolerated and the Government should be careful about the method of expenditure, and its methods of taking funds from the Consolidated Fund of India, and spending them wilfully, which means misappropriating them.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: While we are going to have the appropriation of this entire amount connected with these demands, I find that the hon. Home Minister has not replied to one point. It was mentioned by Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy at the end of his speech. I think this point needs some clarification. It is also a new item. You, Sir, have already given your opinion that the Ministries should provide details whenever they bring in such new items. They have taken a "decision with regard to the grant of relief to persons who have served the nation in the social, political, philanthropic and other spheres". With regard to the political pensions, I only want to make one point, and that is this. During the last session there was an interesting debate on this question of political pensions in connection with a resolution by one Congress Member. Also, in reply to a question on the 9th April we got the information that as many as 5,601 persons are drawing political pensions to the extent of Rs. 27,56,531. That is with regard to the persons which are being paid to the persons who helped the British Government in order to suppress the national movement. So many people have worked for the freedom of our country, so many people have laid down their lives. At that time, it was unanimously supported that the Government should forthwith stop the political pensions which had been given to these traitors because that payment of Rs. 27,56,531 would be something like paying a premium on treachery. But here we find that while Government is going to provide some relief to persons who have fought for the freedom movement, and I believe that after that criticism Government has come forward with this amount, there is also very much of discrimination in the matter of the grant of relief. No might have been paid something who may belong to parties other than the doubt, there are some persons here and there, one or two here and there, who Congress, but generally I find that there are active political workers belonging to the Congress Party who are also drawing political pension. In certain States there is a provision, there are certain rules framed that this amount should not be paid to active political workers, but I can give you so many instances as to how such amounts are being paid to active political workers also. I do not grudge the political pensions being paid to political sufferers who have fought for the freedom of our country, who have suffered and who are in need of some help, but this should

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

be given without any party consideration, without any partisan spirit, but it is not being done so.

Particularly when the next general election is, coming this amount has been provided, and it may be increased in the next budget. So, we would like to know whether Government is going to utilise this money for engaging certain persons in connection with their party campaigns etc. So, this point has to be clarified.

On this occasion, I would like to know also whether the amount of Rs. 27,56,531 that I have referred to that which is being paid to the traitors, their number is 5,601 is going to be stopped forthwith or not. The House was unanimous on that issue and everybody supported it except the Minister. So, this should be also clarified. I have heard that people connected with the Kamagata Maru case and so many other sufferers are not looked after and paid anything. So, why should we go on paying anything to these persons who have only helped the British Government to suppress our freedom movement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think this refers to those political pensions

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: This particular item does not refer to that. I have made the position clear, but in this connection I have brought in the other thing also, because the two go together.

Shri A. C. Guha: As for Shri Trivedi's objection, I do not know how he can make this allegation that the Government have already spent the amount and come before the House for post-expenditure sanction. I do not think that there is any truth in this allegation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry. It is in your note on Demand No. 22. Demand No.....

Shri A. C. Guha: Wait please. I am coming.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let, him answer. As a general rule I would request hon. Members to adopt this convention, when hon. Members make certain observations and the hon. Minister tries to reply. He has not completed. He has just made one statement. Let us wait until the next sentence is uttered or until he concludes his speech. This is not only for Shri Trivedi, but others also. The hon. Minister may choose his own order of presenting the facts or explaining them. If at the end the hon. Member is not satisfied, I will certainly allow him an opportunity to ask questions and then to accept the particular decision. Interruptions take way the meaning or the importance of the reply.

Shri A. C. Guha: There are certain provisions in the Constitution which allow the Government to use some amounts from what is called the contingency fund, and from that fund certain amounts might have been spent, and that is according to the provision of the Constitution. But no grant as a whole has been exceeded, and in respect of new services we are either taking recourse to the contingency fund for any advances that have to be made or anything like that, or we are coming before the House for sanction for further amount. It is not that we have exceeded in any respect the provisions laid down in the Constitution. We are working within the constitutional provisions. So, I can say there is nothing in this allegation that the Government has spent this amount and then come for a show of sanction before the House. We are working within the constitutional provisions.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury raised the question of political pensions which have been given by the British Government. This one is separate from that. I do not think that is in any way relevant to this issue, and then he has further said one thing.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: That is large, this is so small.

Shri A. C. Guha: He said that the Government may use this fund in engaging some persons for the next election. I can give him this assurance that without engaging any person with this fund the Congress Party is sure to win the next election. The Congress has nothing to worry for that and would not require this Rs. 3 lakhs help the Government or the Congress in winning the election. He need not have any illusion on that matter.

Then he has also said, and the other Members also during the debate on this grant mentioned, that political pension has more or less been given only to Congressman. I think that is not quite correct. But still I should say the Government or the authority is to judge whose services have been helpful for the national struggle. During the last war there may be certain people who were helping the Government, and for that also they may have suffered, but surely we cannot take that struggle or that aspect of the suffering to be in any way helpful for the national struggle, because the party in power laid down definitely: "Not a pie, not a man for the imperialist war", and if any party has helped the Government or suffered in some way for that, surely this Party is quite competent to consider that those sufferings should not come within the purview of this grant. But at the same time I should say that this is not quite correct that this pension is being given by the State Governments, where this system exists, only to Congressman. I know of several persons who have been working against the Congress, even they are getting this pension.

I do not think there is any other point. I hope the Bill will now be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to this Bill. I shall put all clauses together.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Can I say something in explanation of what the hon. Minister has said? This is entirely a legal point.

The point is only this, and perhaps he being a wiser man and a much older than I am, must be knowing the law better than I do. My difficulty is only this much, that the provision in respect of money bills in article 114 says:

> "Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article."

That presupposes.....

4 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Contingency Fund also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I know that.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Contingency Fund has also been sanctioned by Parliament.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Your contention is that the Contingency Fund is there, and money can be drawn for that. I know that in this case money has been taken from the Contingency Fund. Usually what happens is this. Every time an Appropriation Bill is presented here, it always conforms to the Budget that has been presented to us, and in the Budget, every item in the Appropriation Bill is covered. After the Budget is discussed, and the Demands for Grants are passed, the Appropriation Bill is introduced. So, once you want to spend money on a particular item, you have got to come

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

to the House before you spend money on that item.

If you go further, you will see that under article 115 provision exists to the effect that, if you want to incur some expenditure in excess of the amount sanctioned; but you have to come again to the House and ask for that amount. Instead of doing that, what you have done is that you have already spent the money, and then you are coming with a Demand here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the Contingency Fund for?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Contingency Fund is for contingencies. It is not for meeting Demands. Contingncy Fund is another thing entirely. It is not meant to overcome this provision.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt—East *cum* Ballia Distt—West) This is a contingency.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You may think this is a contingency. But it is not so. Even in 1949 you knew that you had to appoint the Commission. So, you cannot call it a contingency. Even in 1954 you were aware that the Commission had to be appointed. So, this cannot be a contingency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order involved. All that the hon. Member wants to say is this. There is a Contingency Fund to meet such new services as may come into existence, but steps have to be taken immediately to get a grant for them. All that the hon. Member says is that in all cases where you could have easily anticipated these services in advance of the Budget or before Budget Session, you should always have made it a point—if not in the past, at least make it a point now—to include it in the Budget itself, so as to give opportunity to hon. Members to discuss the matter in detail, and also that you should not normally take advantage of the Contingency Fund but you should bring it up in the Budget itself. That is what I understand the hon. Member to say In other words, his point is that whenever Government draws from the Contingency Fund to meet any new service or expenditure on any item, they must satisfy the House that without resort to that Fund they could not have got on, and that the service involved was one which could not have been thought of reasonably in advance. That is all that the hon. Member wants. There is nothing else involved in this matter.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I make a suggestion? Will Government make it a point, or a practice, to mention by way of notes under the supplementary Demands the sources from which they have spent that money already, so that we may know from what particular source money has been drawn, and whether any violations of the strict injunctions of the Constitution have been made or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall consider that. So far as the rules are concerned, this is a matter which may be considered.

I shall now put clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula, and the Title to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Chairman..... I am sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Minister forgets who is who. He should move the third reading now.

Shri A. C. Guha: Things are moving so quickly that I forget these small formalities.

I beg to move.

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.".

Shri Kamath (Hashangabad): I think the time allotted for this Bill is one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. At five o' clock, this Bill will conclude. Thereafter, we shall have the half an hour discussion to be raised by Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri Kamath: On games and sports.

Shri A. C. Guha: This is a very small Bill with two clauses. I think I can claim that the Bill is also non-controversial and very simple.

Clause 2 concerns the postal savings banks, and provides for the introduction of the cheque system in the postal savings banks. Clause 3 is in regard to the declaration of some holidays. I shall deal with this question later on.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair.*]

The origin of this Bill is from the report of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee. That Committee have stated in their rport:

"We have mentioned special features of the post office savings banks in chapter I, and pointed out that they are particularly well-suited to the collection of savings from rural areas. We, therefore, recommend that the number of offices doing savings bank work in the rural areas should be increased, and the following steps should be taken."

Then, they have suggested so many steps. On this Committee's report Government set up a departmental committee consisting of two officers to enquire into the question of the implementation of the recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee. On that departmental Committee's report, it has been decided to introduce the cheque system in the postal savings banks.

It may be of some interest to hon. Members to know how the postal savings banks have been developing in our country. At present, about 12,000 post offices have savings banks accounts, and there are about 50 lakhs of accounts with an aggregate deposit of about Rs. 250 crores. And this sum constitutes perhaps one of the biggest items in the national savings programme. I think the next biggest item will be the 12 year national saving certificates with an aggregate of Rs. 219 crores or something like that; anyhow, that amount is much smaller than the amount in the postal savings banks accounts.

I do not think it would be necessary for me to say much about the necessity of this small savings scheme. In the Firts Five Year Plan, we had a target of Rs. 225 crores in this respect; and in the Second Five Year Plan we expect the target to be not less than Rs. 350 crores. In fact, we are overreaching the target in the First Five Year Plan and therefore, we expect that in the Second Five Year Plan also, we shall be overreaching the target. So, it is very necessary to make the postal savings scheme more popular and also easier to operate.

With this intention, we are trying to introduce the cheque system in the postal savings accounts. But for the present, it will be on an experimental basis, and it will be limited only to one city, i.e., Bombay. But I can give this assurance to the House that we shall see that it is extended to other places also as soon as possible.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

perhaps in about a year's time. Then it may be possible for Government to extend this system to other areas also, i.e., to other cities also; and we shall try gradually to extend it to the rural areas as soon as possible. There are some administrative difficulties in this particular respect. Perhaps, the Members will be aware that the rural post offices are in the charge of men who are not educationally so equipped as to be able to handle this cheque system. So, it may require some time before we can introduce this system in the rural areas. But at least it can be done in semi-urban areas as soon as possible. We shall try to do that.

Clause 3 relates to the fixation of holidays. Under the Act as it stands, it has been laid down that Good Friday, New Year's day, and the Christmas Day would be observed as holidays definitely, but it has also been provided that if the last two holidays fall on a Sunday, then the next Monday will be observed as a holiday. We are now eliminating that provision. We are putting these holidays in the same category and at the same level with the other holidays like Diwali, Holi, Moharrum, Id etc.

We do not like those holidays to be put in a special category different from other holidays. But I should make this thing clear, that the Government have not the slightest intention of abolishing these important holidays. They will be observed as holidays as other important holidays are being observed. But this special classification, on these being particularly mentioned in the Negotiable Instruments Act, and also that if these two holidays—New Year's day and Christmas day—fall on any Sunday the next Monday also will be observed as a holiday—that obligation we want to eliminate. Several State Governments have represented to the Government that there should not be any obligation to take the next Monday also as a holiday.

So I hope this Bill will be passed within the time-limit allotted. I do not like to take any more time while moving the Bill for consideration. I shall try to meet the points that Members will make and if necessary I shall give further details about the postal savings account.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): The present Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, is now before the House, Long ago, the Rural Banking Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1950, recommended that there should be operation of cheques in the transactions of the post office savings bank. But the Government have taken so much time to arrive at this decision. I think in rural matters, all the State Governments and the Government sitting at Delhi are not so attentive, so keen, to give effect to such recommendations as would go to benefit the rural areas.

Just now—actually I did not get an opportunity to speak—I saw that in Chanakya Puri they are going to spend lakhs of money to have a hotel. In Delhi, people from other countries as well as people working here in the Secretariat or in the Parliament and elsewhere, are provided with every amenity. Sitting in Delhi, we cannot imagine the condition of the rural people as we should. We are here representing a very large number of people who reside in the rural areas in villages. But so far we have not been able to give sufficient attention to any aspect of their living—neither economic, nor social nor other matters. Here, it is a matter for gratification that the Government have been able to spread a net work of post offices in rural areas. That is all right and that is beneficial to the rural population. But, at the same time, I

would say that the services there are not upto the mark. All the attention is paid to urban areas. Even in 1955 the rural population is neglected. I am very happy that one facility that was not there and that was necessary is being provided now by this amending measure. As the hon. Minister just now stated, this facility is going to be given only in a limited number of post offices. I do not know what is the area that is going to be taken. I would requst him to give this facility in the rural areas also in a short time. For the urban areas there are banks which provide these facilities but in the rural areas there are post office saving banks in which only one withdrawal a week is permitted. That is very inconvenient and it is for that reason that people do not desire to deposit their money or savings in such banks. Therefore, I welcome this measure but I would request the hon. Minister to see that these facilities that are sought to be provided under this amending Bill are provided, at a very early date, in the post office savings banks in the rural areas also.

I would like to say that these words mentioned such as, New Years day, Christmas day, in the Negotiable Instruments Act are reminiscent of the days of the British regime. There are other laws also where you will find traces of this imperialism. I think Government has taken much time to see that specific mention of these things provided in the Negotiable Instruments Act such as the Christmas Day and the New Years Day are removed. No preference should have been shown to these. The then ruling power was a Christian power and they had specially mentioned these things. There is now no such necessity. I think it is better the special mention of these holidays is removed and every holiday is declared by a publication in the official Gazette of India.

I would say just one thing. Even now, although many post offices have been opened in the rual areas—I do not know the exact number—It is very difficult to induce the department to transform all the branch offices into sub offices where there may be this facility of a savings bank account. I would request the hon. Minister to request the Communications Ministry to see that this facility of post office savings banks is given in almost all rural post offices or at least in such of those places where there is the necessity. At present the policy with regard to opening of Post Offices is this that no one should have to go more than three miles to a post office. In like manner there must be some programme to start post office savings banks in rural areas also where no one would have to travel more than 5 miles to go to a Post Office savings Bank. When such post office savings banks are opened in the rural areas, this facility of operation of accounts by cheques will be useful to the people in general.

I support the Bill and I hope that the whole House will unhesitatingly support it.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): I am glad that this Bill is being introduced and I appreciate the bold through bilated decision to make the savings banks in post offices more useful to the public. But, I want to draw attention to certain of the difficulties which have been experienced in the post office saving banks. In our State sugarcane growers had certain deductions made from this cane price as compulsory savings and they were deposited in post offices. There were lakhs and lakhs of depositors and who could identify them, so that it was very difficult to withdraw the money. In fact, people who had deposited the money had to pay half the amount to persons in the post office, which is reputed to be a very honest institution to get themselves identified and it became the centre of corruption. So, what I want to say is this. Who will identify these persons? It will be difficult to get them identified. So, I would like that some method should be devised so that there may not be any real difficulty in withdrawing the money.

[Shri S. L. Saksena.]

Secondly, the cheques should be in Hindi so that people may be able to withdraw their money in the villages where the people cannot understand English. I suggest that you should get the new cheques printed in the local or regional languages and also in Hindi.

In the rural areas, the post offices are manned by extra-departmental agents and these people are part-time workers. They open the post offices in the morning for two hours and again in the evening for two hours. Generally they are not very highly educated. We want that these post offices should be a real complement of the rural credit system and so you will have to convert many of the post offices into sub-post offices with clerks who are more educated and who can deal with cheques and give the money from the banks for these cheques.

I hope that all these things will be taken into consideration if we want to make this Bill a real boon to the rural public. If we want to make these banks more popular, then we should see that there will be no difficulty for the people, who deposit their money, to withdraw it, as for instance, when there were deductions from the sugarcane prices deposited in these Banks. With these words I support the measure.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): While welcoming this Bill, I should like to make a few observations.

The facilities for withdrawing money from the post office would certainly help a great deal so far as the difficulty of withdrawal in certain areas is concerned. In small towns we have the experience of small banks and during the war days we have noticed a sort of mushroom growth of banks, particularly in small towns. Because of the defective manner in which they functioned and also because of the evil motive of the persons who were managing those branches, we have had a very sad experience of those banks. People deposited their money in those banks and ultimately they had to suffer. In Bengal it has taken place on a very wide scale. But this opportunity of depositing money in post offices and having the facilities of using cheques will help a great deal because people can safely deposit their money in post offices. That be a secured deposit and will remove the difficulties of people who want to deposit money in some banks. In that way it will help a good deal.

As already suggested by one hon. Member, Shri S. N. Das, these facilities should be extended gradually to rural areas also. While saying this I would also warn the Government against haphazard action, because I have seen that in certain village post offices defalcations have taken place. If they get the opportunity of transacting money in this manner, then there is a greater chance of defalcation or loss of public money. So, while extending these facilities to the rural areas, care must be taken to see that the monies and the cheques there are in secure hands, that they are handled properly and that there is no anxiety because of this easier method of transaction. While we want to have the facilities of this new scheme we should see that we do not take any haphazard action in the matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I have not much to say in this Bill. Today the work in the post office savings banks is done by the postal employees. The Ministry of Finance pays to the post office at certain rate, for the transactions that take place. This amount was fixed sometime in the year 1951. Since then the cost in the department has gone up. So, there is an urgent need to revise the rate for these transactions so that it will not work adversely against the interests of the postal employees. Because of the loss of this income today in the postal department, the accounts are shown as if there is some loss with the result that the postal employees are adversely affected and whenever they ask for an increment

in their salaries, they are told that there is a loss. But the secret is this. These transactions should be paid at the rate at which it costs the postal department.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South) *rose.*

Mr. Chairman: I shall call the Minister.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: One hour is given to this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: We may try to finish the other Bill also. Certainly I shall allow hon. Member if he has new points.

पंडित डी० एल० तिवारी : मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुये दो एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । हम लोगों को जो देहातों में कठिनाई मालूम होती उसकी ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

यह जो बिल पेश हुआ है उसमें कहा गया है कि पोस्ट आफिसेज में चैक का सिस्टम बम्बई में लागू किया जायेगा । मैं नहीं समझा कि इसको बम्बई में लागू करने से क्या लाभ है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली में इस सिस्टम को लागू करने से क्या फायदा होगा क्योंकि यहां तो बहुत से बैंक मौजूद हैं, इम्पीरियल बैंक है और भी अच्छे से अच्छे बैंक हैं । यहां पर इस फैसिलिटी को देने से क्या लाभ हो सकता है ? यह सुविधा तो वहां देनी चाहिये कि जहां इसके अभाव में लोगों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । तो मैं आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि वे इस एक्सपैरीमेंट को बम्बई में न करें क्योंकि इससे वहां के लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचेगा । जैसे समुद्र में पानी बरसने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता वैसे ही बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली में इस सिस्टम को लागू करने से वहां के लोगों का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । अगर आप इस सिस्टम को लोगों के फायदे के लिये लागू करना चाहते हैं तो आप इसको देहातों में ऐसे स्थानों पर लागू करें जहां कि बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज नहीं है । हमने देखा है कि देहात में जहां बहुत से रुपये का व्यवहार बड़ी बड़ी मंडियों में होता है, वहां लोगों को रुपया जमा करने और निकालने के लिये आदमियों को शहरों में भेजना पड़ता है । यदि आप ऐसी जगहों में इस सिस्टम को लागू करते तो वहां के लोगों को इससे बहुत फायदा होता, और जो इसका असल मंशा है वह भी सिद्ध हो सकता । मेरे प्रान्त में कुछ बड़ी बड़ी मंडियां हैं जैसे महाराज गंज और दिघवारा, जहां हर रोज बीसों और पच्चीसों हजार रुपये का ट्रांजैक्सन होता है और वहां पर लोगों को यह शंका रहती है कि अगर घर में रुपया रखेंगे तो चोर और डाकू उसको ले जायेंगे कभी कभी वहां डकैतियां पड़ भी जाती हैं । यदि वहां आप यह सुविधा रखें और हफ्ते में दो बार रुपया निकालने का नियम रखें तो वहां के लोग अपना रुपया जमा कर सकते हैं और निकाल सकते हैं और इससे उनको बहुत फायदा हो सकता है । तो मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न के इस पहलू पर विचार करें और यद्यपि यह तरमीम नहीं दी गई है, पर इसको मान लें कि इस ऐक्सपैरीमेंट को बम्बई के बदले देहातों में शुरू करें । यदि इस मामले में अमेंडमेंट देने की जरूरत नहीं है तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस सिस्टम को ऐसी जगहों पर देहातों में लागू करें जहां कि बड़ी बड़ी मंडियां हैं ।

दूसरी बात मुझे छुट्टी के बारे में कहनी है । इस बारे में हमारे भाई श्री नारायण दास जी ने जो कुछ कहा है मैं उसका अनुमोदन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इसका ख्याल आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर रखेंगे

श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़ पूर्व व जिला बलिया पश्चिम) : मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं इस दृष्टि से

[श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री]

कि इससे जो पोस्ट आफिसिज़ सेविंग बैंक का काम कर रहे हैं उनमें रुपया रखने और निकालने की वही सुविधायें मिल जायेंगी जो कि लोगों को बैंकों से मिलती हैं। छोटी छोटी रकमें लोग सेविंग्स बैंक्स में जमा कर लेते हैं। और उससे उनको छोटी मोटी बचत करने की और अपना जमा रुपया निकालने की जो कठिनाई होती है वह उससे दूर हो जाती है, इस दृष्टि से यह विधेयक लाया गया है, मगर जैसा अभी हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि इसका प्रयोजन बिल्कुल नष्ट हो जाता है जब हम इसको बड़े बड़े शहरों तक सीमित करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। असल में यह सुविधा गांव वालों को मिलनी चाहिये। दो बातें मुझे आवश्यक जान पड़ती हैं जोकि की जानी चाहियें। पहली बात तो यह कि ऐसे पोस्ट आफिस जहां सेविंग बैंक का काम चल रहा है वहां सब जगह यह चैक प्रणाली चलायी जाये। विधेयक के अनुसार इस चैक प्रणाली को अभी आप केवल बड़े बड़े शहरों तक जैसे बम्बई आदि नगरों तक ही सीमित रखना चाहते हैं और वहां इसको एक्सपैरीमेंट करके देखना चाहते हैं और अभी सारे पोस्ट आफ़िसेज़ में जहां सेविंग्स बैंक्स हैं वहां यह चैक प्रणाली जारी नहीं होगी। मेरी राय में तो इससे जो विधेयक की मंशा है वह ही पूरी नहीं होगी और मेरी समझ में उन सारे पोस्ट आफ़िसेज़ में जहां सेविंग्स बैंक्स काम कर रहे हैं, वहां चैक की प्रणाली जारी होनी चाहिये। दूसरे मेरा कहना है कि खाली इतने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि आज जो पोस्ट आफिसेज़ सेविंग्स बैंक्स का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं उनको भी सेविंग्स बैंक्स का काम करने वाले पोस्ट आफ़िसेज़ बनाने चाहियें, इस सुविधा को दूर से दूर ले जाने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिये, और अधिक से अधिक गांवों में इसको फैलाने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिये। इस सुविधा को जो सेविंग्स बैंक्स का काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हीं पोस्ट आफिसों तक सीमित करना ठीक नहीं है और विधेयक के अनुसार आप इस चैक प्रणाली को जो केवल कुछ बड़े बड़े नगरों तक ही सीमित रख कर एक्सपैरीमेंट करना चाहते हैं तो जो सुविधा आप इसके जरिये देना चाहते हैं, वह सुविधा लोगों को बिल्कुल नहीं मिलती और फिर यह एक बेकार चीज़ हो जाती और जैसा कि अभी तिवारी जी कह रहे थे कि इस सुविधा का गांवों के अन्दर विस्तार किया जाय और उनको बैंक माइंडेड बनाया जाय ताकि वह अपना पैसा जमा करें और जरूरत पड़ने पर उसको निकाल सकें, इस सुविधा के विस्तार हो जाने से उनको इस दिशा में बड़ी शिक्षा मिलेगी। अभी हमारे मित्र श्री शिब्बनलाल सक्सेना कह रहे थे कि गांवों मे अगर वही नक़ल बर्त करके हम अंग्रेजी में चैक रख देंगे तो मुनासिब नहीं होगा बल्कि वह रीजनल भाषा और हिन्दी भाषा में होना चाहिये, इसमें कम से कम अंग्रेज़ी की खैरबाद कहें।

अभी हमारे एक भाई श्री एस० एन० दास क्रिसमस की छुट्टियों के बारे में कह रहे थे। वह सब इसमें लिखा हुआ है। मैं अपने मित्र पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव से कह रहा था कि हमें इसमें आश्चर्य नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो मिट्टी का बरतन होता है उसमें अगर एक बार घी या तेल आप रख दीजिये तो फिर जन्म भर वह जाता नहीं चाहे सौ मन साबुन से धो डालिये वह जाता नहीं, ठीक उसी तरह हमारी इस दासता की मनोवृत्ति की कहानी है, इस के कारण बहुत सारी भावनाओं को हमने कुछ ऐसे चिपका लिया है कि हम उनसे बाहर ही नहीं निकल पाते। अब समय आ गया है कि हम कम से कम छोटे मोटे अवसरों पर इन चीजों से बचने की चेष्टा करें और एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण जनता के सामने

और अपने सामने रक्खें और हमें अपने को इस दूषित दासता की मनोवृत्ति से बचाना चाहिये।

मैं क्रिसमस डे की छुट्टी के बारे में जो ऐसा कह रहा हूं तो वह किसी विशेष नफरत की भावना से नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं तो यही कह रहा हूं कि वह जो एक गुलामी की मनोवृत्ति लकीर के पीछे चलने की है उससे हमें बचने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिये, थोड़ी अपनी दृष्टि में उदारता लाने की आवश्यकता है जरा आगे बढ़ने की आवश्यकता है, थोड़ी बोल्डनेस की जरूरत है और बहुत सी चीजों में जो एक कायरता का हमारा भाव होता है उसको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री कामत : यू० पी० का जिक्र कर रहे हैं ?

श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री : यू० पी० में कायरता का नामोनिशान नहीं है। अब वह महाराष्ट्र की तरफ चली गई है।

श्री कामत : मध्य प्रदेश की बातें नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री : समय बदल गया है, कामत साहब माफ करें अगर मैं कहूं कि वह उन्हीं तक सीमित है।

अब मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। केवल एक चीज की ओर और सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक में यह कहा गया है कि यह उस समय से कार्यान्वित होगा जब सरकार इसको गजट में प्रकाशित करेगी, ठीक है आमतौर से विधेयकों की भाषा यही होती है कि जब सरकार इसको चालू करेगी तब से चलेगा, मगर मैं यह चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसको जल्दी चालू करे और शीघ्र से शीघ्र इसको चलाने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिये। ऐसा न हो कि यह विधेयक यहां से पास होकर पड़ा रह जाय, जाहिर है कि सरकार ने इस प्रकार के विधेयक की आवश्यकता अनुभव की है तभी वह यह विधेयक लाई है और मैं सरकार से इसके शीघ्र से शीघ्र जारी करने के लिये अनुरोध करता हूं।

एक तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह चैक प्रणाली की सुविधा उन तमाम पोस्ट आफिसेज में दी जायें जहां कि सेविंग्स बैंक्स का काम चलता है, उन सब में तो यह लागू की ही जाय और इसके अलावा रूरल ऐरियाज में जो पोस्ट आफिसेज फैले हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेविंग्स बैंक्स का काम करने वाले पोस्ट आफिसेज बनाने की चेष्टा की जाय ताकि जनता की सेवा हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I would not have liked to take the time of the House as the hon. Minister has already said that this is a very small and innocuous measure, but at the same time, the hon. Minister, while giving certain details about this measure, said that the biggest item in national savings comes through the post office savings banks. While reading the Statement of Objects and Reasons I saw that the Govt. of India had set up a Rural Banking Enquiry Committee. It was at the instance of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee that a two-member committee was appointed to make an enquiry into the working of the post office savings banks, to suggest certain improvements and in order to increase the popularity of the post office savings banks. Now, it is very clear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the object of this recommendation of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee was to extend these post-office savings banks' facilities for the deposit and withdrawal of money by cheque to the rural areas. But what we find from the statement of the hon. Minister made while introducing this Bill, is that it is only the city of Bombay which is going to benefit by this measure. I really fail to understand this. As it is very evident from a large number of Members of this House who have expressed their desire that priority should be given to

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

the rural areas and not to the urban areas, rural areas must be given preference. Those of us who come from the rural areas and those of us who have to go to rural areas find that the difficulties which the rural folk experience when depositing their money was tremendous. Ultimately they fall into the trap of the money-lenders, because they do not find any place where they can deposit their money and withdraw it. Therefore, I only want to emphasise that the object of the recommendation of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India, was to extend facilities to the rural areas. Therefore, priority must be given to the rural areas only. But here in this measure we find that it is going to be introduced only in the city of Bombay. I personally feel that it is not proper and it is not just. Therefore, though I welcome this Bill, as everyone in this House does, at the same time I regret that it is going to be introduced only in one city. I hope that the hon. Minister will change his mind and introduce this in some of the rural areas also.

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) : मैं इस बिल के मौके पर श्री गुह साहब को अपने दिल से मुबारिकबाद देता हूं कि उन के हिस्से में यह चीज आई है कि वह हमारे देश में नई नई चीजें शुरू करें। जैसा श्री नारायण दास जी ने अभी फर्माया, यह नई चीज बहुत अर्से के बाद गांवों के अन्दर आ रही है। एक वक्त था जबकि हम कहानियां सुनते थ कि २०० रुपया जमींदार साहब की बकरी चर गई बात यह है कि उनके नोट पड़े थे, रखना उनको आता नहीं था। आप शायद न जानते हों कि गांव के लोग छोटी छोटी हांडियों में अपना रुपया रखा करते हैं दीवारों में आले और ताक बनाकर रखते हैं। यह पुराना तरीका चला आ रहा है। पुराने जमाने में लोगों के पास रुपया थोड़ा होता था, अब मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि गुह साहब को मेहरबानी से हालत बदलेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि जब आप उनको सेविंग्स बैंक दे रहे हैं तो उन बैंकों में रखने के लिये रुपये भी देंगे। कहीं आप ऐसा न करें कि गांव में सेविंग्स बैंक तो हों लेकिन लोगों के पास रुपयें न हों। जब तक गांव के लोगों के पास रुपये नहीं होंगे तब तक आपके सेविंग्स बैंक किस काम के होंगे ? आपने कुछ अर्सा हुआ कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में आप स्टेट बैंक की ४०० शाखें खोलेंगे मुझे उम्मीद नहीं है कि वह सारी की सारी ४०० शाखें बड़ बड़े शहरों और मंडियों में ही खुलेंगी। उनमें से एक बड़ा हिस्सा गांवों में भी खुलेगा, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं।

श्री ए० सी० गुह : जरूर।

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव : इस वास्ते मैं खयाल करता हूं कि यह जो आपके सेविंग्स बैंक हैं वह एक माने में शुरूआत करते हैं लोगों को तालीम देने की। जहां जहां आपके पोस्ट र फस होंगे वहां वहां आप सेविंग्स बैंक खोलेंगे। मैं इसकी बड़ी भारी एजुकेटिव वैल्यू देखता हूं। आप लोगों को बतायेंगे कि रुपया किस तरह रक्खा जाय मैंने बहुत सी कहानियां सुनी हैं जैसे कि जमींदार की बकरी २०० रुपया चर गई एक अभी कुछ दिन का केस है कि एक आदमी के बच्चे ने उसकी सारी उमर की कमाई ४०० नोट चूल्हे में आग में डाल दिये, उस शख्स के पास वहां असासा था उस शख्स ने गुस्से में आकर बच्चे को चूल्हे में डाल दिया गांव में अभी जरूरत है कि बड़ों के लोगों के अन्दर बैंकिंग माइन्डैडनैस हो जब आप रूरल क्रेडिट कायम करना चाहते हैं तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप गांव वालों को भी मदद करेंगे बशर्ते आप बम्बई को छोडकर किसी गांव में जायें।

जैसा अभी डा० सुरेशचन्द्र ने फर्माया था, मैं भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ओरि

फिनल आइडिया यही था कि जो बैंक खोले जायें वह छोटे कस्बों या गांवों में खोले जायें जिससे वहां के पोस्ट आफिस गांव के आदमियों को रुपया जमा करने और निकालने की आदत पड़े। आज क्या होता है कि एक विदड्राल फार्म होता है, उसके दस्तखत के आइडैन्टिफिकेशन के लिये आदमी जा रहा है, वह खुद जाय तो जाय, ऐसा नहीं है कि उसका मुख्तार या जिसको वह चैक दे दे, जाकर रुपया ले आये। अब चैक देने का मतलब यह होगा कि हर एक आदमी को अख्त्यार होगा कि वह बेअरर चैक दे दे और उसका रुपया कैश हो जायगा। इस तरह से जो इसका एजुकेटिव असर होगा उस पर मैं ज्यादा जोर देता हूं। आज तो किसी गांव वाले के पास न रुपया ही होता है और न रखने के वास्ते इन्तजाम, लेकिन जब माली हालत उनकी अच्छी होगी, आज भी वह अच्छी होती जा रही है तो उनकी जरूरतें बढ़ेंगी और जरूरतें बढ़ने से उनका स्टैन्डर्ड बढ़ेगा। यह बात सच है कि आज वह इस चीज को नहीं समझते हैं, लेकिन धीरे धीरे वह महसूस करने लगेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट उनके रुपये की सेविंग के लिये यह क़ायदा बाना रही है, और आखीर में आप देखेंगे कि उनमें रुपये की सेविंग की आदत आ जायेगी। आपक जो नेशनल सेविंग्स सर्टीफिकेट्स हैं उनक वास्ते आप रास्ता साफ कर रहे हैं क्योंकि सेविंग्स तभी बढ़ेंगी जबकि सेविंग्स बैंक होंगे। इस वास्ते जो आप यह नई चीज रख रहे हैं इसका असर मुझे बहुत दूर दूर तक मालूम हो रहा है और गांव के लोग इससे पूरा पूरा फायदा उठायेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि अगर आप इसको शहरों तक ही महदूद रखेंगे तो आप चाहे इसको जारी करें या न करें, इससे कोई खास फ़ायदा होने वाला नहीं है। हां, अगर आप गांव के अन्दर भी इसको ले जायेंगे तो वह स्कीम जरूर फायदेमन्द साबित होगी।

दूसरी चीज जिसके बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि, जैसा अभी श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री जी ने कहा, मैं खुश हूं कि हम उस पुरानी खराब संस्कारों की रट में से निकलने लगे हैं जो कि पुरानी रट है। इसके लिये भी मैं श्री गुहा साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं। मुझे इससे मतलब नहीं है कि इतनी छुट्टियां कम हो गईं या ज्यादा हो गईं, लेकिन जो पुरानी चीजें अंग्रेजों के जमाने से हमारे विरसे में आ गई थीं, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हम उनसे निकलने लग गये हैं और हमारा आउटलुक नेशनल बनता जा रहा है।

इन अल्फ़ाज़ के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

Shri A. C. Guha: I am glad that all the Members have welcomed this Bill. There has not been any dissentient voice. I have also noticed that practically every Member has asked for extension of the cheque system in rual areas. I can confess that, personally speaking, I share that feeling with them. I also feel that this system should be introduced in the rural areas. Members may know that this is operated by two Ministries, the Finance Ministry and the Communications Ministry. I had a talk with Shri Jagjivan Ram also. He also personally shares the same feeling. But there are some administrative points which we cannot ignore.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Financial: not administrative. We do not want to spend money.

Shri A. C. Guha: Members sitting there often twit me for certain acts of commission or omission, committed by me while I was sitting there; yesterday Shri Jhunjhunwala was also speaking on some of his cut motions of what I used to say when I was sitting there. The only difficulty is that the "but" is missing from their minds. They always say this thing should be done. I share their feeling. But, they have not the administrative difficulties in their mind. They should realise..... that in 12,000

[Shri A. C. Guha]

post offices, savings banks are operated. In the rural areas, the post offices are managed by persons who can hardly be called academically quite competent to handle this complicated thing. Shri N. B. Chowdhury mentioned about bank failures, defalcations and so many other things. I am glad to say that there has not been much of fraud in Post Office Savings Banks. But, comparatively, the percentage of fraud is more in the rural areas than in the cities in Postal Savings Banks. We have to guard against such frauds. We have to train a large number of personnel before this can be introduced in the rural areas. For training also, you have to pick up competent persons who can really be taught in the art of operating this cheque system. To set up a machinery competent to work this thing in the 12,000 villages is not just an easy thing. I cannot give any assurance that it will be done in any particular time. But, I can give this assurance, not only on my behalf, but also on behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram that we are quite alive to this feeling that unless this system can be introduced in the rural areas, there is hardly any necessity for introducing this system in cities like Bombay, Calcutta or Madras or Delhi where already enough banking facilities are available.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is the assurance? That you are alive to this feeling? Give an assurance that you will do your utmost to open as many branches as possible in the rural areas.

Shri A. C. Guha: I can give him this assurance, as I have stated in the other House, that in about a year's time we shall see that this system is extended to some towns other than Bombay, and then we shall also see that this may be introduced in semi-urban areas and small towns with a population of 20,000 25,000 or 10,000 as early as posible. We have started one training centre. we shall see whether we can start more training centres. We have been taking certain steps to improve the quality of the postmasters who can be entrusted with this task.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I make a suggestion? Instead of starting it in other towns, why not start it in villages?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Member knows that the extra-departmental postmasters are not properly equipped for this.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Not extra-departmental postmasters, your branch post offices.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think Shri S. N. Das and other Members have mentioned that the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee recommended the introduction of the cheque system, and asked why the Government has been ignoring that recommendation so long. It is not quite correct to say that the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee made any specific recommendation for introducing the cheque system. They have only emphasized the importance of the Postal Savings Banks for rural savings, and they recommended that Government should institute an enquiry as to how to make it more popular and how to make the rural people utilise this institution more liberally, more freely. On that recommendation we set up a departmental enquiry committee, and that committee submitted its report with many recommendations. I think eight recommendations have already been accepted. One of the recommendations is that the State Government should be asked, where necessary, to provide teachers to work as branch postmasters. If we can get the teachers of the primary schools to work as branch postmasters, then I think we can start with a personnel who will be qualified to operate this complicated system of cheques in postal savings. Before that, I think it will be rather risky to introduce this system or to try to introduce this system into the rural areas.

There are other recommendations. I think some Members have mentioned that there is only one withdrawal in a week. We have already been implementing on an experimental basis the recommendation regarding two withdrawals a week subject to a limit of Rs. 1,000.

Then, Members mentioned about the difficulties of withdrawals. I know there are certain difficulties, and we have been trying to remove those difficulties. One step is that Savings Banks indentity cards should be introduced in connection with the withdrawals so that the postmasters can easily identify the depositor even when the signatures may not tally.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Can't you make a beginning in some villages also?

Shri A. C. Guha: I am sorry I cannot give any definite assurance. I can only say that I also share the same feeling that this system should be operated and extended to rural areas, otherwise it is no use introducing it in some important big towns where already enough banking facilities are available.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Make an experiment and see the difficulties.

Shri A. C. Guha: Members have said that there are difficulties in withdrawals and that the service in the rural Postal Savings Banks is not quite satisfactory. There may be some difficulties, I admit, but still the postal savings banks are quite popular in the country, and this will be quite apparent from the figures that we are receiving every year as deposit from the Postal Savings Banks. In 1946-47 we started with Rs. 142 crores and today our deposit is Rs. 250 crores, that is near about double. I think by the end of this year it will be near about Rs. 270 crores or something like that. So, within these seven or eight years the deposit has doubled. That would show that the people, in spite of some difficulties, have found this institution quite useful and helpful for their purpose and have been using this institution quite liberally.

I think no other points have been mentioned by hon. Members. Practically, all the Members have touched only the point namely that this system should be extended to the rural areas. I repeat that I share the same feeling and I shall see that as soon as possible this system is extended to other areas at least to the semi-urban areas, if not to the rural areas.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to any of the clauses. So I shall put all the clauses, the Enacting Formula and the Title together to vote

The question is:

> "That clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula, and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be passed".

Shri S. N. Das: I would like to suggest one thing in this connection. With regard to the opening of new Post Offices, the Department has made it a rule that Post Offices are to be opened in such a way that no person has to travel more than three miles to go to a post office. Likewise, I would like to suggest that in addition to this measure which we are going to introduce in the urban areas, it will be better to evolve a scheme whereby no person will be obliged to travel more than five miles to go to a Post Office Savings Bank for his transaction. I think it will be better if an attempt to made in this direction from the very beginning. The hon. Minister has said

[Shri S. N. Das]

that within a year, he will be able to introduce the cheque system in the rural areas also. But I would like to suggest that from the very beginning there should be a programme for the opening of Post Office Savings Banks in such a way that no person will be obliged to travel more than five miles for his transaction.

I think this scheme will be beneficial both to the urban areas as well as to the rural areas. Therefore, it is very necessary to put into effect the suggestion that I have made. Otherwise, if the system is introduced only in Bombay, and the hon. Minister takes a whole year to introduce it in rural areas, I think no purpose will be served by it and the purpose for which this suggestion has been made by the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee would not have been achieved.

I therefore hope that the hon. Minister will take these things into consideration and see that the cheque system is introduced in the rural areas also at a very early date.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: Short of giving an assurance, I can say that I have the same feelings of the hon. Members in this regard; and if they have got any confidence in me, they can take it that I shall try to do my best.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): You have to warm yourself pp.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS (INTER-STATE TRADE AND COMMERCE) CONTROL BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move:

"That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to make provision for the imposition in the public interest of certain restrictions on inter-State-trade and commerce in spirituous medicinal and other preparations and to provide for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:

'New clause 12-A

That at page 5, after line 16, the following new clause be inserted;

12-A. *Power to exempt*: The Central Government may, be notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, exempt any spirituous preparation from all or any of the provisions of this Act on the ground that the spirituous preparation is ordinarily required for medicinal, scientific, industrial or such like purposes'."

Since the amendment is self-explanatory, I would not like to make any speech. But if any points arise in the debate, I shall be happy to answer them.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to make provision for the imposition in the public interest of certain restrictions on inter-State trade and commerce in spirituous medicinal and other preparations and to provide for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:

'New clause 12-A

That at page 5, after line 16, the following new clause be inserted:

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Act on the ground that the spirituous preparation is ordinarily required for medicinal, scientific, industrial or such like purposes'."

5 P.M.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I will move my two amendments, Nos. 2 and 3.

An Hon. Member: It is already five O'clock.

Shri Kamath: I will also speak on the amendments. I will take at least ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He may formally move the amendments and speak on them tomorrow.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

(1) That in the proposed new clause 12-A—*after* "medicinal" *insert* "toilet".

(2) That in the proposed new clause 12-A—*add* at the end:

'and such notification shall issue on the very day on which this Act shall come into force, in respect of spirituous preparations already in use".

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

(1) That in the proposed new clause 12-A—*after* "medicinal" *insert* "toilet".

(2) That in the proposed new clause 12-A—*add* at the end:

"and such notification shall issue on the very day on which this Act shall come into force, in respect of spirituous preparations already in use".

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central): Is the discussion being continued today?

Mr. Chairman: No, tomorrow. Just now I am asking whether any other amendment is to be moved. But I find that Shri V. B. Gandhi and Shri M. D. Joshi are not in the House.

Shri Karmarkar: So the others are not moved.

Mr. Chairman: No. Only Nos. 2 and 3 are moved by Shri Kamath.

Shri G. H. Deshpande: Before agreeing to this amendment which has been accepted.....

Mr. Chairman: No, no. We do not propose to continue the discussion today.

Shri G. H. Deshpande: Then it is all right. The loudspeakers are not very effective. So I did not listen to you.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Your loudspeaker is all right.

ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF SPORTS

Mr. Chairman (Shri Barman): Before proceeding with this half-hour discussion, let me first ascertain how much time the hon. Minister will take.

The Deputy-Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): About ten minutes.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): That is too much.

Shri V. P Nayar (Chirayinkil): It is my privilege today to raise a debate on sports and games for the first time in this House, especially so when you are occupying the Chair, as I find from the short biographical sketch of members published by Parliament that your only recreation is physical exercise. I also want to give this assurance to the hon. the Deputy Minister, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, that in this debate, I shall not indulge in the fast bowling or bodyline bowling and I shall not attack his middle stump out; I will watch the way and soundness of his defence.

I come to the point that this discussion has become necessary on account of certain answers given to some of my questions as well as questions of others. The answers were contradictory, insufficient and very often conflicting. The result is that we are not in a position to judge what is happening in the All India Sports Council.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

We know that the All India Council of Sports was set up without any reference to this House. We also know that some lakhs have been spent. Here is the notification setting up the All India Council of Sports, dated the 18th November 1954 in which you find that, apart from certain other functions defined, the functions of the All India Council of Sports also include—I am reading from page 289 of the Gazette of India.

> "to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not.....

I am underlining the words "or not"—

> "as may be required in order to further its objects"

You may remember that several times when this question was posed through supplementaries, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, Dr. M. M. Das, who happened to deputise for the Minister, would say that the function of the Sports Council is purely advisory. That it is not purely advisory is evident from some correspondence of which I happen to have copies before here. I am reading out some portions from a letter written in reply to the note of the President of the All India Council of Sports, by the All India Football Federation. The letter begins like this:

> "The All India Football Federation regret to note the tone of the note in which the President appears to have arrogated to himself the role of a judge in respect of sport federations in India".

This is what an association, whose President is also a member of the All India Council of Sports, has to say in reply to the letter of the President of the All India Council of Sports.

Now, we have been all along wondering what this All India Council of Sports is doing about. We know that, unfortunately, the Education Ministry does not have a team of officers who know the ABC of sports. We also know that however great the Maulana Sahib was during the time of our national struggle, control of athletics and sports in this country is certainly not his cup of tea. Unfortunately, in the Education Ministry, nobody will even care to listen to the advice given by others. The other day, you may remember that when a question was put to Dr. M. M. Das, Dr. K. L. Shrimali himself got up and said the Sports Council is the most representative body and Government do not propose to consult any others.

As you know the All India Sports Association is constituted by the Presidents of certain All India Sports Organisations. Who are these Presidents? I wish to say, using the mildest language, that most of these Presidents who constitute the All India Sports Council (*Shri Velayudhan—Wildest language*) are professional office-bearers of amateur sports. There is no evidence at all to show that the majority of them have done anything for the cause of sports (*Interruption*). These are not my own words, because, here again, I rely upon the letter which Mr. Naval H. Tata has written to the various federations in reply to which Mr. Dutt Roy, the Secretary of the Football Federation, has to say, 'You have remarked that the administration has been appalling and constructive leadership from national federations has been wanting due to the dictatorial way of the office bearers or the urge for handling money. And the President of this Council is the Vice-President of the Hockey Federation etc.'

The President of the All India Sports Council, himself, in letters to the other constituent Federations wrote that the Sports Federations in this country have Presidents who are connected with so many organisations. I can give any number of examples. I am giving only one or two for want of time. The President of the All India Football Federation is also the Vice-President of the Hockey Fedration; he is the President of the Bengal

Provincial Athletic Association, the President of the Bengal Olympic Association and Vice President of the Swimming Federation and so on. The President of the All India Kabaddi Association is the Secretary of the All India Volley Ball Federation, the Secretary of the Bengal Amateur Association, is the Vice-President, Bengal Swimming Federation and his letter head shows that in addition to these he has 15 other offices. It is by such people and such people alone that the All India Sports Council is constituted.

The Government says that they have withdrawn the Government's representative from the Indian Olympic Association. There is some little history behind the formation of this organisation. I remember, and I once again say it because I have already said it once, that a representative of the Government, while attending and piloting the reorganisation scheme of the Indian Olympic Association, in a meeting which I also attended—and I think Shri Jaipal Singh was also present at the meeting told us that irresponsible questions are being asked in the House. Of course, I had to get up and defend the House. He got up and told the meeting that Maulana Sahab would not have given anything but for my presonal pull with him I strongly rebutted it. Shri Shrimali is not in the know of these. These are the views which an officer of the Government of India had the temerity to advance because of his ignorance of what is happening in the Indian Olympic Association. When this new Sports body was set up, there was no more interest represented there than what we find in falt it is much less in the IOA. In the IOA, apart from the existence of the various sports organisations, you find also that States representatives find a place. About 50 to 60 members are there. Yet Dr. Shrimali, unfortunately, was briefed to say that this, AISC is an organisation without maximum representation. I do not find fault with Dr. Shrimali because this is a new subject to him, but this is what is happening. The officers sitting down in the Ministry who happen to control these very well know that the Maulana Saheb does not distinguish between a cricket bat and a hockey stick. Nor does he distinguish between a game of basket ball and of volley ball. I am certain that for the last half a century if not more the Education Minister has neither heard about any games nor seen one even from the balcony. That is the advantageous position in which officers are placed and it is possible for them to misguide the Education Minister whatever good intentions there may be in him.

There is a list of priorities drawn in the Five Year Plan. You can see that in that Plan the Government set themselves to certain specific jobs. I put this very simple question to Dr. Shrimali who is here to reply: what have they done? These are some of the priorities as you find in the First Five Year Plan:

(1) Compulsory health education.

(2) Setting up norms of physical fitness regarding agility and strength.

(3) Setting up a National Physical Education College.

(4) Starting of physical instruction courses.

(5) Research in physical Education.

(6) Proper syllabuses for different stages of exercise.

I am putting this very simple question. Has the All-India Sports Council done even one of these or attempted to do one of these? Then I would have a different approach altogther. How is it that they are going to implement these in the 1st plan? It is well known that today the problems of sports are not for ex-professors to decide. It is not like correcting a composition of a school boy, but is a very complicated, intricate and technical and complex problem and requires all the talent and experience to organise sports especially in a country which has so many problems like ours.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Our national standard *vis-a-vis* the standard of the world sports is very very deplorable in almost every game. If ten years back we were supreme in hockey, today our position is being challenged. We are nowhere in the world football standard; we are nowhere in the world athletics. None of our athletes have ever touched a mark coming approximately near the world mark. This is the position, and in this position, the Government, I am sorry to say, have no proper perspective at all. They rely upon the advices given by one or two I.C.S. or I.E.S. officers or whatever they may be called, officers of the Government. If the national standards have to go up, it is merely the question of trying to get the best team for a week or so to take training. You can visualise the situation. During the last Olympics, which took place in Helsinki, we found the example of the Soviet Union, which competed for the first time and got the cream of the prizes. It does not come because above were picked up from the very best among the many of the teams It is the result of mass participation on sound lines for a long time. Physical training has to start on a very very wide basis and large masses of people have to participate regularly. Our young boys and girls must first participate in their hundreds, not in their thousands but in their millions and then only from the cream of such participants you can develop the national teams. The national standard has to come up.

The All India Sports Council—I am surprised to point out from the answer that I got to my question—has got no staff as yet. For one year they have been functioning without staff. These honorary special advisers, pretenders and part-time special promoters.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In two or three minutes I will finish, Sir. Further no other hon. Member will make a speech but only a few questions can be put.

Mr. Chairman: I have got six Members who wish to put questions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The All India Sports Council has a nominated chairman. I presume that he was not elected. Whom they should fix upon? They have chosen no other person than an industrial magnate, Mr. Naval H. Tata of Tata Sons Ltd. What is the use of trying Tata Sons Ltd. in the field of sports? What is Mr. Tata's contribution to sports? I pose this question. For six months in the year he is outside India for his commitments with the International Labour Organisation. For the rest of the months I do not know for how many months he goes abroad holidaying and how many months he goes from India for his business. While Mr. Tata is in India, in order to fix an interview with him a man has to write one month or two months in advance to fix up an interview for half a minute With such a pre-occupied gentleman, whatever be his pretension for the love of sport, how do you think that this vast problem which involves all the skill and experience, as I said, could be solved? How are you going to implement your plans? It is, threfore, natural that under the presidentship of a part-time sports lover, it is not possible for us to expect that the games of this country will get any justice.

I do not want to take much time of the House but I want to say that if the Government really meant to do something it must put an end to this petty bickering. Its attempt to sabotage the work of genuine sports lovers. The IOA is the supreme body; so long as the International Olympic charter stands, Government must realise that although it is the Government of India sending a team, such a team will not be allowed to participate in the World Olympics unless a certification is made by the Indian Olympic Association regarding amateur status. Let us make no mistake about it. You cannot send your hockey team unless the IOA certified it. If they are going in a wrong way, then let them be corrected by all

means; I am not concerned with it. I am not against auditing by Government. If the Government gives certain money, it has the right to audit every pie and insist also that they should spend it properly. But for that purpose for other purposes the Government and especially the Education Ministry has no team, has nobody who knows the fundamentals of sports and games. Some officers shamelessly pose as walking encyclopaedia on sports but know really absolutely nothing. Please do not meddle with sports; it is not something in which offhand one can dabble however high his academic qualification may be. I want the Government in considering this debate to understand that we have very good chances. It is idle to contend that the physical standards of Indians are inferior to other nations. It is not so. We are certainly competent provided there is a right approach and provided there is a systematic training starting from the young age. The day is not far off when our boys and girls will be in the victory stands on world grounds if the problem is tackled as it ought to be. Instead N.S.C.I. is out to subotage the single coaching scheme of our country.

I am concluding with a few suggestions for the Government. The Government should scrap the All India Sports Council as it is today constituted. It must first take steps towards enabling Vast Sections of people to participate in sports and games. It must persuade its own personnel cent per cent—people working in the railways, postal departments, Offices in the secretariat, etc. I find 50 or 60 thousand people in the neighbouring building but not even a badminton court. There are 40 thousand people, almost all of them Government servants and their dependents, in Vinay Nagar and Lodi Colony but there is not a single Volley Ball court. But for us 200 Members of Parliament, living in North Avenue they have spent thousands of rupees for a club which none of us have ever seen. This is the sort of priority which they give.

They must also have stadia in their hundreds, not in their dozens. But Government have not made a single stadium as yet. Take a city like Calcutta which is probably the greatest seat in India with its love of sports. The National Athletic meet of 1955 has to be held in Calcutta even without the minimum requirements such as Cinder tracts. We were very much pained to see that even in Calcutta it could not be done.

They must also drive out from positions of control all these imposters, gangsters, pretenders and saboteurs in the world of sports. I am concluding by once again requesting Dr. Shrimali whose love of sports I happened to know on account of my close conversation with him only to take it in a very objective manner and try to have first things done first and also to see that his Ministry which is not competent and which does not have single person who knows anything does not dabble in organising the All India Sports until such time that Government has its own efficient personnel.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): We want exceptional athletes in different spheres of sport. But I am sure we want at the same time improvement in the general health of the people. Without it these exceptional athletes would be like freaks—carefully nurtured freaks. I therefore, would like to ask if Government will consider a regular plan with at least the Health and Education Ministries collaborating for this sort of purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): How many minutes, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: No speech is allowed. You may just ask a question if you have any question or if you want any elucidation of any point by the hon. Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to the grants. I wish I could be given as much time as he had been given but that is off the point. I would like

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

to ask the hon. Minister: what grants the All India Sports Council have been given; how many meetings have been held; what programme of work has the Council formulated; are the allegations made by Shri V. P. Nayar against the President of that Council justified? I must say that Shri V. P. Nayar has used some kind of language about all these persons which I think is very very exaggerated and wild. I do not want to use any words like that, but I would like the Minister to throw some light on this. I would also like to know from him whether any college for physical education has been planned. I think he would be able to answer this.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Sir, this is in continuation of the supplementary question I had put some weeks back when I had asked as to why there has been a division of activities in regard to direction and control of sports—it was in relation to grants given to the Rajkumari Coaching Scheme. As my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar has already pointed out there is this All India Sports Council. Rightly or wrongly it is there, but by its having been there one would have thought that the entire control and direction of sports in this country would have rested with that particular Ministry. But, I find that there are two Ministries varying with each other and pulling against each other. I would like to know why the Government has permittel that.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): Is there any scheme to associate the well-known athletes in the various fields of sports with the All India Sports Council?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the first place I must express my gratitude to Shri V. P. Nayar for having initiated discussion on this very important topic—All India Council of Sports. Sports are vry important for the building of a nation. I have not been myself a player either at school or college and I do not have that excellence in sports as my friend Shri V. P. Nayar and many other friends who are here; but having spent 24 years of my life in the field of education I do realise that sports are very important for the building up of a nation and national character.

My friend Shri V. P. Nayar has expressed certain opinions regarding the Education Ministry and Education Minister as also the officers of the Ministry of Education. I am afraid I do not like to make any personal reference nor do I wish to say anything with regard to that point because this is his personal opinion.

The main purpose for which the All India Council of Sports was established was to co-ordinate various kinds of activities in the field of sports. It was not the intention of the Government to take over the responsibilities of the various sports organisations. These organisations have been working in the field for a long time and we are anxious, that as far as possible, in the fields of sports there should be voluntary effort and the more the voluntary effort the greater the advantage to the nation because in a democratic society we do not want to bring about any kind of regimentation either in the field of education or in the field of sports.

Now, the main purpose for which the All India Council of Sports was established was, as I said, to co-ordinate the activities of the various sports organisations and to set up a body which would advise the Government on the organisation of sports. As my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar himself has pointed out, all is not well with the sports organisations. I would not speak about those organisations in the same language in which he has spoken.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am in case of them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: But there is a great deal to be done: for improving the way in which these organisations have been set up, and the way in which they are functioning. Now,

how could the Government help in this mater? The only way in which the Government could effectively influence the organisation and the policies of these sports organisations is to set up a representative body at the Centre so that it could link up all the activities in the field of sport and, at the same time, have a central organisation which could advise the Government as to how sports could be utilised for the building up of the nation and its character. That was the purpose for which this All-India Sports Council was set up. The Minister called a conference of the various representatives of the sports organisations, and placed the proposal,.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: Only the proposal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali:....we thought those people interested in sports. My friend Shri Nayar may hold a different opinion. The Minister placed the proposal of the All-India Council of Sports before that conference, and also suggested that if the members had any objections or any comments they might send them to Government. Some time passed—I think it was three and a half months if I am not mistaken—when another meeting was called and then suddenly, the President of the Indian Olympic Association raised certain objections. This was rather surprising, because, if he had any objections he should have raised them before the meeting was called.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Who is the President of the Olympic Association?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Maharaja of Patiala.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My point was that some sort of organisation as the All-India Council was suggested at a meeting which discussed a scheme for the reorientation of the Olympic Association, and that was piloted by the representative of the Education Ministry in the Olympic Association. It was thrown out by the Olympic Association, but later on the same scheme was put through by the Government That was my point. I can assure the House that I myself was present at two or three meetings.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I was narrating the series of events which would make the position clear to the House as to what the intentions of the Government were in setting up this organisation. Objections were raised by the President of Olympic Association at that meeting. Thus, we were rather surprised, because we did not expect that any member who was present in the previous meeting and who did not send any comments at any time during all those months, would raise objection at the next meeting. However, the majority of the members agreed that it would be helpful to set up a central organisation and that there was a need for setting up this central organisation. Since the name of the Indian Olympic Association has been mentioned, I would like to assure my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar that we do believe that this association has rendered useful service in the past, and it is capable of rendering useful service in the future also. As far as the Government of India are concerned, I may assure the hon. Member that if there is any request or help or financial assistance, that would be considered sympathetically.

The hon. Member has raised one or two other points in this House. He asked me whether the Central Government in the Ministry of Education, has done anything in the field of physical education. Recently, in 1953, we set up a Central Physical Advisory Board. If my hon. friend is interested—I know he is interested—I would request him to go through the proceedings of the meetings of this Board. We have set up several committees which are now working at the standards of physical fitness, and a proposal for the national physical education is also under consideration. In fact, that proposal has been under consideration for some time but due to lack of adequate funds, that could not be materialised. But we

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

have that proposal before us and as soon as funds are available, that institution will be set up.

A question has been asked whether there should be any collaboration of the Health Ministry and the Education Ministry. I do not think that mind body can really be divided; both the Health Ministry and the Education Ministry should work together.....

An Hon. Member: Why not combine the two Ministries?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali:.... in order to develop the whole personality of the man and the child. I do not think we can divide the fields of education and health into water-tight compartments.

A question has been raised by my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh with regard to the Raj Kumari Scheme. I am not in a position to answer that question at this stage. If my hon. friend would give me notice, I will try to answer that question. My own feeling is that in the field of health and sports, both the Education Ministry and the Health Minister have to come together. That is a common field in which both can work together; there should be closest co-operation between both the Ministries.

Shri Kamath: Between both Ministers.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If we look at the constitution of the Council, it will be found that we have tried to make it as representative as possible. I will just take a few minutes of the House to indicate to what extent we have tried to give representation. The President is to be nominated by the Government of India. We as Members Presidents of all national sports organisations recognised by the Council—there are at present 23 of them—and we have also Presidents of specialised bodies like the Inter-University Sports Board, Service Sports Control Board and the Indian Railways Athletic Association. We have also the President of the Indian Olympic Association and my friend, Mr. Nayar, cannot say that we have not given special recognision to this Association.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You have to recognise the Indian Olympic Association.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Then we have the President of the Nation Sports Club of India and also not more than 5 members to be nominated by the Government of India. I cannot understand how we can make any institution more representative than this Council.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Why not include some Members of Parliament also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They can come as nominated members. As I said, we shall certainly welcome any suggestions from the hon. Members who are keenly interested in sports like my friend Mr. Nayar, Mr. Jaipal Singh and Mr. D. C. Sharma, who is an old educationist.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I leave the field to Mr. Nayar and Mr. Jaipal Singh.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, the main purpose is to utilise sports for building up national character.

If we can organise the sports properly, inter-communal tensions and various other kinds of tensions which exist in our society could be removed The energies of the youths could be utilised in right channels, if we can organise our sports properly and I am sure that we shall have the support of the full House in running this All India Council of Sports properly.

I think you, Sir, very much and particulary the hon. Members for the suggestions they have made.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 28th September, 1955.